# The Enterprise.

VOL. 10. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905. NO. 28.


## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:19 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

**SOUTH.**

6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M Daily, except Sunday.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
8:33 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

### TIME TABLE

| Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F. | Leave San Mateo |
|---|---|
| 6:00 a. m. | 5:30 a. m. |
| Every one-half hour thereafter to | Every one-half hour thereafter to |
| 6:30 p. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| 7:30 " | 8:00 " |
| 8:30 " | 9:00 " |
| 9:30 " | 10:00 " |
| 10:30 " | 11:00 " |
| 11:30 " | 12:00 " |
| | 12:42 a. m. |

### TIME TABLE

## South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

| Leave Holy Cross | Leave Packing House |
|---|---|
| 5:30 a. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Every one-half hour thereafter to | Every one-half hour thereafter to |
| 4:30 p. m. | 4:30 p. m. |
| 4:55 " | 4:50 " |
| 5:10 " | 5:35 " |
| 5:55 " | 6:14 " |
| 6:30 " | 7:00 " |
| 7:30 " | 8:00 " |
| 8:30 " | 9:00 " |
| 9:30 " | 10:00 " |
| 10:30 " | 11:00 " |
| 11:30 " | 11:53 " |
| 12:15 a. m. | 12:35 a. m. |

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m.

The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

**MAILS ARRIVE.**

| | A. M. | P. M |
|---|---|---|
| From the North | 6:45 | 12:03 |
| " " | — | 4:05 |
| " South | — | 12:39 |

**MAIL CLOSES.**

| | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| North | 6 55 | 12:09 |
| " | — | 5:24 |
| South | 6:15 | — |
| " | 11:35 | — |

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

### MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg.....Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

### Successor to Father Gapon.

St. Petersburg.—Father Gapon has a successor in the person of a priest named Nicholas, who has been making a great stir among the workmen, addressing them nightly in various parts of the industrial districts. The influence of his personality is considered so dangerous that further meetings have been prohibited.

Girls dressed in gaudy red, black and white uniforms are selling butter and cheese in the streets of Berlin for a new company.

# CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

## Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

### Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

A man shot himself at the Peniel Mission, in San Diego, last week, dying instantly. The name C. Durston is sewed on his underclothing. He was a stranger, 35 years of age.

The announcement is made that a 700-ton smelter would immediately be installed at the Balaklava mine, near Kennett. This will make the fifth big smelter in the Shasta copper belt.

E. P. Rosette, a pioneer Southern Pacific engineer, fell dead in front of his home at Dunsmuir, which he had just completed. Rosette was an old resident of Los Angeles and the hero of many wrecks.

The steamer Francis H. Leggett reached Portland last week from San Francisco to take south a log raft from Stella, Wash. The raft is nearly 700 feet long, draws twenty-five feet and contains 8,000,000 feet of lumber.

Solon Drew, a prominent Odd Fellow and a native of California, was instantly killed last week while coming up on the skip in the Union Copper Company mine at Copperopolis. He leaves a wife and four small children.

The executive committee of the Sacramento Valley Development Association met in Sacramento and chose Judge J. H. Wills of Auburn to be director and manager of the Sacramento Valley exhibit at the Portland fair.

The Alexander olive orchard, near Anderson, the largest olive property in Northern California, has just been traded to J. Cochran for a whole block of land near the city of Chicago. The property is valued at $120,000.

Jacob Pfeiffer, founder of the Graystone quarry, San Jose, which supplied stone for Stanford University buildings, died last week. He was a native of Alsace, born in 1827, and leaves a widow and six grown children.

Frightened by an automobile, a team of horses tore up the hitching post to which they were tied and dashed down Main street, Lewiston, Idaho, running over three children who were playing on the sidewalk. Marion Burke, aged 3 years, was instantly killed.

A big deal has been closed by which the Home Ice and Cold Storage Company of Los Angeles transferred its plant and entire property, costing more than $200,000, to E. W. Hopkins, a capitalist from San Francisco. It is said that Hopkins engineered the deal for the Union Ice Company.

The jury in the suit of R. G. Pritchard of Spokane, Wash., against various defendants at Helena, Mont., involving the $2000 reward offered for the arrest and conviction of Hammond, the Bear Mouth, Mont., train robber, has brought in a verdict in favor of Pritchard, awarding him the entire amount.

Rich gravel has been struck inside the corporate limits of Grass Valley, within ten feet of the oldest grocery store in town. The strike was made by Paul Morateur Jr. and an associate on a lot belonging to Morateur's grandmother. A shaft twenty feet deep reveals a big gravel body, which runs $1.50 to the pan.

The steamship Ping Suey sailed from Tacoma, Wash., last week for the Orient and Liverpool with a cargo of general freight valued at $1,920,000, breaking all foreign export records. The manifest includes 19,628 bales of cotton cloth, valued at $1,177,680; also 61,472 sacks of flour, valued at $61,472, and $20,000 worth of electrical machinery.

The fight being made against the caterpillars by the Outdoor Art Club of Mill Valley has proved most effective. About 200 pounds of the pest have been destroyed. The club recently offered the children of the valley a reward of 10 cents a pound for the pests. The youngsters got to work immediately and before long had earned $20. It is estimated that it takes 1000 caterpillars to make a pound. The death of the 200,000 means much for the welfare of the trees next year.

Pedro Alvares, who was indicted for smuggling and who escaped from the officer who had captured him in Los Angeles, is reported to be dead at Tia Juana. His death is said to have resulted from the hardships he endured while eluding the officers in his flight to the border. Alvares was joined by his family in Mexico and they attended him in his last illness.

An eastbound passenger on the Southern Pacific Railway, in passing through Beowawe, Nev., one morning last week, ran into a gang of fifty Japanese. The train literally plowed its way through the men, killing two and injuring several. The accident was unavoidable. The train suddenly rounded a curve and struck the laborers before the engineer had an opportunity to stop his train.

Fritz Polenz, 84 years old, was found burned to a crisp in his little shack on the outskirts of Bellingham, Wash. It is thought he may have been murdered, as a revolver was found lying by his bed, of which there was nothing left but the springs. Every cartridge in the pistol was discharged. There is a possibility, the police say, that the old man committed suicide for reasons unknown. He had some money and lived economically.

All the real estate signs in the city of San Jose and within a radius of five miles of the city are to be taken down. This action was decided on a few days ago by the Real Estate Dealers' Association of that city and the work of taking down the signs has commenced. The real estate men figure that the removal of the signs will improve the city and be the means of getting better prices for property, as unless shown a piece of property by a dealer one will not know that there is any other for sale.

On the 86th anniversary of the organization of Odd Fellowship in America the corner-stone of the new Odd Fellows' building in Woodland was laid with impressive ceremonies. Grand Master John W. Linscott of Santa Cruz and Rev. B. Dent Naylor of Haywards, the grand chaplain, officiated, assisted by the Woodland lodge and lodges from Madison, Blacks, Knights Landing and Davisville, in the same county. Preceding the ceremonies all the lodges paraded the streets in regalia, headed by the Woodland Military Band. A great throng of people witnessed the ceremonies.

## PUBLIC DEBT SHOWS INCREASE.

### Partly Accounted for by Decrease of Nearly $8,000,000 in Cash on Hand.

Washington.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business April 30, 1995, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $997,217,941, which is an increase for the month of $8,593,384. This increase is partly accounted for by a decrease of $7,052,942 in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $895,158,070; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,410,045; debt bearing no interest, $384,977,507; total. $1,281,536,622.

This amount, however, does not include $998,418,969 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand, which is held for their redemption. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve, $150,000,000; trust funds, $998,418,969; general fund, $130,671,355; in National bank depositories, $88,257,004; in Philippine treasury, $4,368,982; total, $1,317,716,257, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $1,087,397,575, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $284,318,681.

Deducting from this amount the gold reserve, the deposits in National banks and in the Philippine treasury what is known as the working treasury balance is found to be $41,692,749.

### Six Hundred Japanese Land.

Seattle.—Six hundred Japanese laborers have been brought to this city on the steamship Olympia from Honolulu and landed and placed aboard a train of the Great Northern road, by which they will be distributed over the various divisions in Eastern and Western Washington.

### Consul at Hermosillo.

Washington. — Louis Hosteller of Nebraska has been appointed Consul at Hermosilio, Mexico.

# WOULD WIDEN THE ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

## Japanese Agent Says Tokio Statesmen Seek to Enlarge Scope of the Compact.

## NATIONS MAY REACH AGREEMENT

### Russia's Influence So Weakened by War That Pact With Japan to Control Trade in Far East Is Almost Impossible.

New York. — Korekigo Takahashi, financial agent of the Japanese Government, who has just arrived from London after negotiating the recent Japanese war loan, said that Admiral Togo would not offer battle to the Russian fleet, because he had too much at stake and was not willing to risk all on the first throw of the dice.

In his opinion the most important matter under consideration by the Japanese statesmen is the enlarging of the scope of the alliance now existing between Japan and Great Britain. He considers that Russia will be so weakened by the war that its influence in the Far East will not be seriousiy considered for ten years.

When he was asked if he thought there was any possibility of an alliance between Russia and Japan for the imposing of a Monroe doctrine in the Far East, he said:

"That is a French idea, which has been given birth owing to the alarm the French have felt over the encroachment of the Emperor of Germany in China. Of course there is nothing preposterous about the idea of such an alliance, but at present the Japanese statesmen are considering ways and means of effecting a great offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain."

## GIVING TIPS MAY LEAD TO PRISON

### La Follette Signs Anti-Graft Bill and Consternation Rules Among Waiters.

Milwaukee.—No tips can be given in Wisconsin. The anti-graft bill recently passed by the Legislature has been signed by Governor La Follette, and no gratuities of any kind can be given to the employes of any firm by outsiders without danger of arrest and fine.

While the bill was aimed originally at the practice of paying commissions to employes of large stores or corporations whose influence went a great way in the purchase of goods, it is held that it applies equally well to tip-giving, and any one feeing a waiter is just as liable as the person giving an employe a present to have him recommend the goods of the giver. Merchants are asking for copies of the law to see just what they are up against. Among the minor employes there is consternation lest they will be shut out of tips which, in many cases, make a large part of their emoluments in lieu of salary.

### German Engineer Added to Panama Board

Washington.—The German Government has designated Mr. Lincanza as the German member of the Board of Consulting Engineers for the isthmian canal. Mr. Lincanza is understood to be connected with the German Ministry of Public Works, and is one of the leading civil engineers of Germany. The compensation of these consulting engineers has not yet been fixed, but it is Secretary Taft's purpose to make it very liberal in view of the high grade of expert talent required. It is proposed to increase the membership of the consulting board to twelve or fifteen members.

### Contract Jamaicans at Panama Strike.

Panama.—All the contract Jamaicans working at the aqueduct struck last week, alleging insufficient food as the cause. Six policemen who were summoned by Engineer Barritt to compel the men to work were badly beaten, and Barritt was stoned. Armed policemen re-established order and prevented a riot.

### Half a Million for Columbia.

New York.—An anonymous donor has given $500,000 to Columbia University for erecting and equipping a college hall for undergraduates to be named in honor of Alexander Hamilton of the class of 1777.

## COUNTY GAME LAW.

### The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.....July 1 to Feb 1
Rail.....October 15 to Nov. 16
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer.....August 1 to October 1
Trout.....April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of $25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse...Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves.....July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel.....Aug. 1 to Oct 1
Male Deer.....July 1 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited
Trout.....April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16
Striped Bass.....Three-pound
Black Bass.....July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon.....Oct 16 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish.....Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp.....Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs, 6 inches across back...Oct 31 to Sept. 1
Sturgeon and Female Crab.....Prohibited
Abalone.....Less than 15 inches round

### Rattlesnake Bites Keeper at Zoo.

Los Angeles.—Head Animal Keeper Edward Rabe of the Eastlake Park Zoo, and one of the best known wild animal trainers on the Pacific Coast, was bitten in the face by a huge rattlesnake. He is now in the City Hospital and may not recover. Rabe entered the snake cage at the zoo and was bitten in the face. Five minutes after Rabe was bitten physicians administered antidotes to him and performed an operation, but the poison spread so rapidly that his head swelled to twice its natural size. The physicians now fear that the bite may be fatal.

### Sanatorium for Consumptives.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois House of Representatives has presented a bill establishing a State sanatorium for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis and appropriating $50,000 for the purpose.

### Cause of Spinal Meningitis.

Berlin.—Dr. Puhemunn, in the Klinische Wochenzecrift, connects the spread of cerebral spinal meningitis in Central Europe with the uncommonly short period of sunshine which have been recorded over this region from October to the present time.

### Mexico Under Gold Standard.

Mexico City.—The gold standard went into operation Monday without the slightest jar or disturbance in business circles. The Finance Department had by a series of new regulations and laws smoothed the way for the adoption of the gold standard.

### Naptha Tank Car Explodes.

Chicago.—A leak in a tank car containing 60,000 gallons of naphtha ignited from a switchman's lantern and the resulting explosion injured two switchmen and caused a fire that destroyed a dozen merchandise cars.


**good news**

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant, combined.

It is absolutely pure.

# JOE H. ROSENBERG
# Tailoring and Furnishing

**Watch Our Specials For This Week.**

## THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Children's Union Suits | 40 cents |
| Ladies' Union Suits 75 cents reduced to | 60 cents |
| Youths' Overalls, 9 oz. Denim | 50 cents |
| Children's Overalls, 9 oz. Denim | 45 cents |
| Green Trading Stamps Ladies' Shoes, an excellent shoe for wear, reduced from $2.00 to | $1.75 |
| Ladies' Norfolk Caps | 45 cents |
| Men's Work Shirts | 40 cents |
| Men's Golf Shirts, while they last, reduced from 75c to | 50 cents |
| Men's Jersey Ribbed Wool Underwear, per garment, reduced from $1.00 to | 80 cents |
| Coarse Grain Brogans reduced from $1.75 to | $1 45 |

As a Special Inducement, I offer an elegant line of Suits Made to Order, during this sale only for $20.00.

**South San Francisco**
**San Mateo Co. - - - - California**
**Telephone Baden Main 45**

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

While the rich must piss in their checks, the poor are always with us.

Flat life is driving London people crazy. They must have boys in a good many of the flats over there.

"Where is the bicycle?" asked the Denver Republican. Probably either in the woodshed or the repair shop.

Still the main point remains unsettled: was it Booth Tarkington's literary or his legislative trousers that were stolen.

The King of Italy is said to possess the largest collection of coins in the world. That sounds like a challenge to Mr. Rockefeller.

A New York man who recently got married says he and his wife can't live on $350,000 a year. They ought to hire a business manager.

Viewed from this distance the Russian eagle has the appearance of flopping around like a two-headed chicken with both heads cut off.

It appears that the butlers and lady secretaries employed in the households of the rich have acquired the "graft" habit. Only heaven is left to hope for.

That fellow who made his wife and family the munificent allowance of 50 cents a week seems to be a rare specimen of an organism operating without a heart.

Russell Sage's secretary has gone into bankruptcy with liabilities of $77,105 and assets amounting to $100. It is evident that he has had some valuable lessons in high finance.

That Pennsylvania deaf mute who apologized to the motorman after being run over by a trolley car proved that he remembers his manners under the most painful circumstances.

Experiments are to be made in London to test the efficiency of camphor wood for road paving. If a lady fainted in the street the camphor would revive her at once, it is to be presumed.

Emperor William has followed the example of his uncle, King Edward of England, and announced that officers of the army are under no compulsion to drink toasts in alcoholic beverages, but that his health is well drunk in cold water.

A French expedition that started for the south pole some time ago has returned without having accomplished its purpose. One pleasant thing about it is that the expedition got back without help. Furthermore, it has made no arrangements to lecture.

It appears that the feathers of the ostrich are not pulled out by the roots, at the cost of great suffering, but are cut off, and the operation is painless. The sympathy heretofore lavished on the ostrich, therefore, should go to those unfortunate persons who cannot afford to buy the feathers.

Not long ago a prize was offered to the lady having the "smallest and prettiest foot.' It was won by a person so constituted as to have to wear a child's size of shoe. This is to say that a foot abnormal in type outclassed the shapely and natural member. The size of the foot should be in proportion to the size of the whole body. It either is this or it is to some extent a deformity. Thus a small foot might as easily be a blemish as an adornment.

A tax on posters is suggested. Why not? What reason exists for permitting the disfigurement of public streets without restraint? A man who covers a dead wall facing on a public street is really grabbing a public franchise. In Italy, Belgium and France this fact is recognized and bill posters pay a franchise tax. There is no question of the legality of such a tax. Municipalities have a right to levy it. Furthermore, the courts have repeatedly held that the taxing power can be exercised to the point of confiscation. There is no limit to it. The posters are usually an offense to the eye and sometimes to morals. Wherever they are, in the subway or on dead walls, they can be readily put out of existence by the taxing method. Tax them to death!

Postal cards are not good to write love letters on or to carry secret diplomatic dispatches, but they have important uses. We owe their invention to Germany. In 1865, says the World's Work, the German postmaster general advanced the idea. His government rejected it, but the Austrian postoffice took it up, and issued the first card in Vienna in 1866. All the important countries in Europe used postal cards before the United States, which did not issue them until 1873. To Germany we also owe the picture postal card, which has become such a popular way of sending a bright message to one's friends without the labor of composition. Much might be written on the relation of the postal card to the decline of the art of polite correspondence; and the postal card would join hands with the telegraph in the defense of brevity at the expense of literary style.

**Col. Henry Watterson says that when he applied for his first employment on a newspaper he was told: "There are never any vacancies on a good paper, but there's always room for a good man." Col. Watterson says he thought the reply so good and true that, after becoming an editor himself, he said the same thing to all applicants.** It is true in all kinds of business. The whole world is full of good places for a good man. There is hardly a big business concern anywhere that does not realize its need of good men. The work is waiting for them. Thousands of incompetents offer themselves, are sized up by quick, shrewd methods of measurement and dismissed. But the good man, bright, alert, willing, ambitious, reliable, is slow in coming. He is rare. But when he does come to claim his own he comes into a kingdom. When Grant was President, George Pullman, the palace car magnate, once remarked to him that he had long been looking for a young man, keen as the keenest, built for big work and absolutely reliable. "And, do you know," he added, "I haven't been able to find such a man in five years' search?" "I know the man," said Grant, "but you can't have him. He is Horace Porter, my secretary." But Pullman did get him, and for twenty years the present ambassador to France was the executive head of the big Pullman business. The practical question confronting every young man to-day is not: Is a big job ready for you? But: Are you ready for a big job? If you have the right stuff in you, you don't have to go crawling on your stomach for any man's favor. You don't need to beg for a job as though you were asking charity. But don't swell up and wait for big jobs to come after you with a brass band. Maybe, after all, there's not much in you. People will not take you at your own unsupported estimate. You have to show them. Ninety-nine men in a hundred think they each would cut a fine figure if only they could be picked up and set upon a ready-made pedestal. But there's nobody in the business of making pedestals for others to stand on. A good way to begin is by taking the best job you can get though a little one, and turning it into a big one. The smaller it is when you take it and the bigger you make it, the better. Men's abilities are measured by what they have done, not by what they think they could do if somebody else gave them a chance. Most all of the men in the world who have amounted to much never had half a chance, until they made it themselves.

## PIANO ENAMELED IN GOLD.

**Richly Decorated One in a Los Angeles Home Brought $10,000.**

A piano that is, so far as known, the costliest in the world, has just been placed in the music room of Edward L. Doheny's handsome home in Chester place, says the Los Angeles Times. It is a concert grand, the case fashioned in the Louis XV. style and heavily enameled in 14-carat gold leaf. So elaborate was the construction that more than two years elapsed between the placing of the order in New York and the delivery in Los Angeles.

The instrument is exquisitely toned; bell-like clearness and depth of melody would distinguish it instantly among a score of fine pianos, were its pretentious case replaced by one of conventional finish. It cost $10,000.

The case carries the appearance of solid gold and its dull, rich gleam is relieved by finely executed paintings in subdued crimsons and toned sepias—the work of a noted master of decorative art. The face of the lid is adorned with an allegorical scene, Apollo with his harp, surrounded by hearkening goddesses and rosy cupids. On the reverse of the lid the artist has portrayed a bit of landscape garden—the broad lawns of the Doheny place, with the mansion and tall shrubbery for a background and the figure of the mistress of the home pausing in a bend of the drive.

The tawny panels are highly carved and embossed with painted cupids; the lateral panels supports troops of merry children, central among them being the face of Mr. Doheny's handsome little son and heir, Edward, Jr., from studies made when the lad was aged 2 years. Cupid figures on individual bosses are after the same studies; and at either end of the keyboard a diminutive bust of the boy is inset. The original has now attained the masterful dignity of 11 years.

One of the striking elegances of the case is its carving, executed in richest detail in the massive antique legs. The carrying out of the Louis XV. style in dull gold scrolls and inlay relieves a rather stunning surface and lends effectiveness of the whole.

A local factory has about completed for Mr. and Mrs. Doheny a $15,000 pipe organ, and it is to be installed midway between the music room and the library; a wall will be broken out to form a deep embrasure. The pipes of the great reed instrument will be gold enameled, like the piano. Electrical attachments will make possible the playing of both organ and piano from either the first or the second floor of the house. These attachments will be connected, also, with an "organ chimes" on the open staircase and an "echo" above stairs.

**Lots of Them.**

Clerk—How the boss did growl this morning.

Bookkeeper—What about?

Clerk—Why, you were there at the time.

Bookkeeper—Of course, but I'm asking you which of the many things he growled about did you hear him growl about?"—Philadelphia Press.

**A man's idea of a wise guy is another man who once had a chance to marry his wife but didn't.**

## GOOD Short Stories

The Hon. Bird S. McGuire, Congressional delegate from Oklahoma, received the following letter from a constituent: "Dear Mr. McGuire: I enjoyed that last package of garden and flower seeds you sent me very much. I wish you would send me some more garden seeds, and send a few flower seeds to my wife. But please do not send her any canary seeds. If you did she might eat them and try to sing, and God knows I have troubles enough now."

One of the newest Depew stories was told by the Senator as an event of his last foreign trip. The Senator was in a Paris shop when a fellow-countryman entered, and asked the price of a pin on the counter. He was told it was twenty francs. "That's too much," said the tourist; "it's a present for my sister. I'll give you five francs for it." "Zen it would be I zat gave ze present to your sister," said the Frenchman, with a deprecatory shrug, "and I do not know ze young mademoiselle."

While a District of Columbia measure was before the House, Congressman Bartlett, of Georgia, being in a pesky mood, raised the point of no quorum. Speaker Cannon sent some messengers out for absentees, and then proceeded to count the House in very leisurely fashion. Try as he could, he was unable to make the required number. A clerk at the desk said something to him as to the probable whereabouts of certain members, and Mr. Cannon aswered in a stage whisper: "All right; you go hustle 'em in while I count slow again."

"A few days ago it was my fate to be forced to listen to a long and tedious speech by an amateur speaker," said Simeon Ford; "I listened to him attentively for more than an hour, because, you know, I like to have people listen to me when I set out to bore them with language. Well, I am glad I listened, because if I had not done so I would probably have missed one of the best wind-ups to a speech I ever heard. Just as we were all ready to drop off to sleep, he said: 'And now,' as Lady Godiva said when she was returning on her ride, 'I am drawing near my clothes.'"

When Rudyard Kipling was in this country he was once commissioned to write impressions about the chief political boss of the United States, Senatory Quay. Kipling went to Beaver and called on the Senator, whom he found, as was usual, in his library. The talk was about books. In a short time, so it seemed to the British writer, Mrs. Quay came in, and after Mr. Kipling had been presented she urged him to stay to tea. Kipling stayed, and after tea he and the Senator returned to the library, which was such a one as he did not expect to find in any home in America. More talk about books followed until, to Kipling's amazement, the clock struck eleven. Then, mindful of his commission, he made arrangements to call again the next day. Going to the telegraph office, Kipling wired his publisher something like this: "Unable to find the boss politician. But if you want it, will write impressions about the best literary critic in America."

**She Kisses Cafe's Patrons.**

In many of the European cafes of the cheaper order it is the invariable custom to print the daily menu on the napkin provided for the guest, says the London Tit-Bits, so that when the latter desires to study the bill of fare he has to raise his serviette from his knee in order to do so.

But perhaps the most extraordinary custom in connection with restaurant life is that which obtains in a certain little cafe in the suburbs of Paris, where every customer whose bill amounts to 1 shilling or over is entitled to receive a kiss from the very attractive young lady who acts as cashier to the establishment.

So used has the damsel become to the osculatory routine that she goes through it without the slightest reticence, looking upon it purely as a matter of business, and it is reported that the proprietor of the restaurant is more than satisfied with the result of his curious device for attracting patrons.

Another enterprising restauranteur has instituted the practice of making a present of a box of Havana cigars every New Year's day to those patrons who have been pretty regular in their attendance at his establishment during the preceding year.

**Too Busy to Work.**

The luxury of physical inactivity appears to be fully appreciated in the South, writes Bradford Torrew in "Nature's Invitation;" and as an illustration, he tells of a walk he took near Miami, Fla., and of a conversation he overheard.

I was walking away from the city at a rather brisk pace one morning, when I passed a lonesome shanty. A white man sat upon the rude piazza, and another man and a boy stood near.

"Are you going to work to-day?" asked the boy of the occupant of the piazza.

"No," was the answer, quick and pithy.

"Why not?"

"I ain't got time."

I do not expect to hear the philosophy of indolence more succinctly and pointedly stated if I live a thousand years.

**One seldom sees a full man with a full pocketbook.**

### PRINCIPLES OF PRUNING.

The man who says that man should not prune trees because nature does not prune them, has not observed nature. Nature is a most constant pruner, but she cannot be depended on to prune to suit the needs of man. That she prunes is known by every forester. The small trees that spring up in a group have an abundance of lower limbs, but where are those limbs when the trees have reached an age of thirty years? Some trees, like the spruce, retain their lower limbs and form a bushy side; but most forest trees trim off the lower limbs as the trunk of the tree develops.

Men who have not observed the processes of nature imagine that a tree sends outside limbs when it is young, and as it grows the limbs are carried up with it till they are ten and perhaps twenty feet above the ground. Such develop newer limbs higher up, and those limbs shade the others and cause them to die and drop off while yet small. They disappear naturally, and the place on the trunk is covered with bark and later is seen as a little observable protuberance or knot.

The same struggle goes on in the branches of a tree as goes on between a cluster of trees in the forest. If the branches become too thick, the ones that get the least light die and drop off, and the better placed ones remain. All nature's plan is to thin so thoroughly that the tree can bear fruit, for if all the branches could develop fully all the plant food taken in by the tree would be used for the building up of leaves and wood.

Some of the trees in a forest die and some of the branches on a tree perish that the rest may be improved. It is for the best that the weakest succumb. The remaining trees and branches have then enough material to permit them to develop to the fruiting stage and bear fruit of good size. All have seen trees full of fruit, but every individual fruit small. This was the result of the very large number of fruits borne and the limited amount of plant food to be divided among them.

The general law of nature seems to be improvement and an increase in size of fruits, or at least the preservation of the existing size. Man has the same object before his eyes, for he has found good-sized fruit more salable than small fruit. Were he working for a great number of small fruits, he would need to prune but little. As it is, he prunes and thins to get a good-sized fruit.

When a man prunes it should be after the example set by nature as to time, which is every year and almost every season. To leave a tree alone for years and then attempt to prune it is to leave it at least unsightly in appearance. It is easy to shape a tree if the work is done year by year, dealing always with small limbs instead of large ones. The careful pruner does much of his work when the limbs are yet mere buds, which can be rubbed off with the finger.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

### CALF DIPHTHERIA.

The Department of Agriculture has been investigating the disease known as calf diphtheria, some mention of which was made in the last annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The bureau is preparing a bulletin on this subject in which Dr. Salmon announces that the name "Necrotic Stomatitis of Calves" will be adopted in preference to the misleading term "calf diphtheria." It seems that this disease affects pigs as well as calves. The bulletin will not only describe the character, cause and treatment of the disease, but it will also show the absence of any connection whatever between human diphtheria and so-called calf diphtheria.—Orchard and Farm.

### BUSINESS IN FARMING.

There is no industry practiced today where the principles of business come into greater practice daily than that of farming. The farmer, to be successful and meet competition in the markets, must necessarily watch the corners just as closely as the merchant or tradesman does in any line of business in the city. In fact, he is his own business manager, and upon the adroitness with which he manages his business depends his success in making the farm produce a profit at the end of the year. Go to our best agricultural communities where farmers are making the greatest success of their work, and you will find that plans are carefully laid and results that are favorable are obtained only by carrying out those plans and putting into practice the underlying principles of business. The day is past when any one can be a farmer and make a success of it in the true sense of the word. Business methods on the farm have come about as a result of education. We find the educated business farmer today just as well trained as the educated merchant or the banker.

Farming is just as real a business as making cotton cloth or selling steel. The underlying principles are alike, the causes of success or failure are the same, whether we produce and sell peaches or armor plate. The same things which take most attention in any factory business are exactly the things needed for successful farming. These are knowledge of what the market wants and when it wants it; running machinery or other productive force at its fullest capacity, whenever it can be done at any profit; fixing exactly the cost of production; buying stock at the lowest rates, by paying cash when possible; by taking advantage of any competition and by buying in as large quantity as is practicable; use of all waste or by-products, and selling products when there is most demand and least supply.

The art of agriculture was, pure and simple, the art of growing crops—of sowing and reaping. Now it is the art of meeting competition in our home markets from lands scarcely known to our forefathers, the art of lessening the cost of production, or finding out just what the cost of production is and the study of market conditions to decide what we can and cannot profitably raise.—Professor Jenkins of Connecticut Experiment Station.

### ASPARAGUS RUST CURED.

The dreaded asparagus rust is discussed in a bulletin issued by the agricultural department of the State University, Ralph E. Smith, author of the bulletin, declaring that as a result of his two years' work upon the subject, "the difficult problem of protecting the asparagus plant from rust may be regarded as solved to a very satisfactory extent, and it is believed that the best growers will continue to produce asparagus successfully and profitably, which could not be done with the rust unchecked."

Professor Smith was brought from Massachusetts two years ago to combat the asparagus rust problem which confronted California growers of the vegetable. He had worked on the same problem in the East. The Californians most interested raised a fund of $2500 for the support of such an investigation as Professor Smith has been conducting.

The asparagus industry of California is declared by Professor Smith to be very important, there being 7000 acres planted to the vegetable. Professor Smith summarizes the most valuable results achieved by him as follows:

The discovery of climatic conditions peculiarly favorable to rust suppression in the greatest asparagus-producing region of the State.

The determination of the best cultural and other means for taking advantage of such conditions.

Other cultural methods found effective in keeping down the disease.

A test of many methods of treatment by spraying and similar operations.

The discovery of the peculiar effectiveness of sulphur, when properly applied, in treating the rust in California.

Determination of the best methods, time, etc., for applying sulphur and the development of special appliances and machinery for the purpose.

The discovery and study of an active parasite upon the rust fungus.

The determination of comparative resistance to the rust of the various varieties of asparagus, importation of varieties not obtainable in this country, and the commencement of breeding experiments for the production of new varieties, rust-resistant and otherwise desirable.

Study of the problem under the local conditions of all parts of the principal asparagus producing region, and adaptation of the results to each locality.—San Francisco Call.

### POULTRY RAISING PROFITABLE TO ALL.

There is no station or condition of life, excepting that of utter shiftlessness or general laziness, that is not open to the production of poultry and eggs. There is no productive industry so well adapted to children and youth, nor more remunerative. There is no labor more kindly taken to by children, if properly directed, than that of the poultry yard, especially if the child be given a share in the profits; neither are there so many locations where the industry may be more profitably maintained.

The farm, the suburban home, the village lot, or any space may furnish a site for enterprise, but it must always be remembered that poultry under no conditions can be kept permanently in too close confinement profitably, unless under strictly sanitary conditions. Absolute cleanliness is essential, fully as much in the poultry yard and buildings as in the dairy. Fresh air and exercise are necessary to health.

There are thousands of people who have idle moments in which they do not know how to employ themselves, and to such we say "Get some chickens" and make yourself useful. If you have had no previous experience that does not matter, but make a start and see if you do not enjoy it. And if you are sincere and faithful you will find very satisfactory remuneration aside from pleasure. As a recreation for city people, and those who spend much time in offices, there is nothing more healthful than caring for a few fowls, something to keep one out of doors. Get some real nice chickens and you will learn to admire them and your interest in them will astonish you beyond your present belief. Try it.—Town and County Journal.

The Uses of Alum.—Alum should never be absent from any household. It checks bleeding effectually. Alum boiled in small quantities is good for toothache; it must be held in the mouth, but not swallowed.

Nervous Breakdown. — Nervous breakdown is oftener due to overworking the digestive organs than to mental strain as such. Abstemious habits in eating, combined with some attention to exercise, make it possible for one to do an immense amount of hard brain work without injury; but to attempt anything out of the ordinary in the way of work while subsisting on the ordinary stimulating diet is to invite disaster.

The Value of Grapes.—To eat a grape a minute for an hour at a time, and to repeat this performance three or four times a day, eating very little else meantime but dry bread, may seem a monotonous way of spending the time. This treatment, however, works wonders with thin, nervous, anemic people, whose digestion has got out of order from worrying or overwork. It is no mere quack prescription, but a form of cure recognized and advised by many well-known physicians. Grapes are perhaps the most digestible fruit in existence.

Deep Breathing.—In these days when deep breathing is so universally counseled by the doctors it may be advisable to proffer a few suggestions to the delicate girl lest she should be discouraged from continuing this highly beneficial exercise. She will probably find she gets very giddy after drawing a few breaths. This may be overcome by breathing lying flat on the back, either on a sofa or on the floor. Even thus she may feel giddy on rising. This may be remedied by placing the thumbs on the chin and rubbing gently with the first finger with a circular movement behind the ear. If these directions are followed, in a week or a fortnight the girl will be able to breathe without inconvenience standing up.

## RUSSIA'S HOLY CITY.

**Good Birdseye View of Moscow from the Great Museum.**

The picture gives an excellent view of Moscow from the museum. The city is built along the river Moskva. Almost in the center of the town there

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF MOSCOW.

rises a triangular hill, upon which stands the noted kremlin. The foot of this hill is surrounded by a lofty battlemented wall which is white and glistening. Above it rise the domes and gilded minarets of the churches within the kremlin. The streets of Moscow are tortuous and insignificant, but the city has some magnificent churches and public buildings.

**An Autocrat's Paradise.**

Her majesty, the late Queen Victoria, had her full share of feminine unreason. "I think him so because I think him so," was adequate explanation of her likes or dislikes, nor did she always expand to that degree.

One day, Sir John Robinson says in "Fifty Years in Fleet Street," a lady in waiting said to the queen:

"O madam, how delightful it will be in heaven to see the prophets and saints of the past; to see Aaron, Moses, Elijah and David!"

"No, no," said the queen, emphatically, "nobody will ever persuade me to know David!"

**A Riddle.**

There stands a palace on a hill,
A splendid, costly pile,
Where servants do his bidding who
Lives there in lordly style.

A little way beyond there stands
A weather-beaten shack,
And they that occupy it sigh
For comforts that they lack.

Now think a space and guess which place
'Tis that he occupies
Who from experience believes
It pays to advertise.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Mere Speculation.**

"I see that a Boston paper says that if George Washington had been alive he would have visited the dog show."

"I suppose he would have taken his hatchet along and tried it on the bark."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**If ever our household goods are piled on wagons, we will be too discouraged to move after seeing them. We could never connect hope with a mover's wagon.**

# OYAMA the ORIENTAL NAPOLEON

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama

Field Marshal the Marquis Oyama, chief of the general staff and commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, is one of the few generals of modern times who may claim to rank among the giants of war who have led troops in the field. The English call him the Wellington of Manchuria, which is the highest praise they can bestow upon any commander, but in European capitals, strategists, amazed by the boldness of a campaign now crowned with complete success, style him the Napoleon of the Orient. It is certain that no general, fighting against a worthy enemy, has achieved so unbroken a series of victories; that none has conceived a more stupendous plan of campaign to execute it so successfully; that none has exceeded the gigantic feat of driving from stronghold to stronghold and finally enveloping a force as big as the army of General Kuropatkin.

The Marquis Oyama, who is 62 years old, was educated in France, and served in the Franco-Prussian War as an attache. Up to the time he made his report on that conflict the Japanese army, which was only in its beginning as a modern force, was being trained on the French model. After his return home this system gave way to that of the Prussian, and this in turn has been greatly improved by Japanese originality and by the adoption of what is best and most useful in the other armies of the world. Later in life Oyama again traveled extensively in Europe, absorbing the ideas of the military systems, and once more in Japan threw himself into recasting the whole military system, winning the appreciation and favor of the Emperor and of Field Marshal the Marquis Yamagata.

To Marquis Oyama among others belongs the glory of creating the Japanese army inside of thirty years. Nor was his genius confined to the Ministry of War, as he stood for a space at the head of the navy, and also as Minister of Education when the transition of the new world Power was completing.

A queer compound of ugliness, wit, strength and Oriental cunning, the Marquis Oyama has an enormously receptive mind. He is a rapid and deep thinker, and not only attracts, but molds those about him to any set purpose with Napoleonic directness, although with admirable and characteristic Japanese grace. While not a tall man in any sense, he is a shade above the average Japanese in height, with a strong head apparently placed upon immense shoulders without the interposition of a neck. He is a linguist, as are most of the Japenese officers, an advantage not possessed in the same proportion in any other military or naval service in the world. Smallpox has pitted his round, brown face, but his ugliness is relieved by a pair of magnetic black eyes, which twinkle with humor, or squint when their owner is deep in thought.

The first real war experience in which he was an actor came in the civil war in Japan, in which the Satsuma revolt was suppressed, but fame came to him in the Chino-Japanese War, ten years ago. As a strategist and commander he there achieved distinction which has been heightentd by his wonderful work in the present Manchurian campaign. He was the captor of Port Arthur—which he took from the Chinese garrison in a morning. Russian cartoonists have ridiculed him for ten years, making little of his victory, the fruits of which Russia and the Powers were to prevent the Japanese from enjoying.

Marquis Oyama has a memory for these things, and his command in the field against Russia was assured before war broke out. For a time he sat at home, advising and directing General Kuroki, as became the chief of the general staff under the Japanese system. When the right moment arrived, the Marquis moved into the field, where he has since remained personally directing a campaign unexcelled in brilliancy by any of which history tells.

## RISE OF A POOR BOY.

**Left a Fortune of Fifty Million Dollars When He Died.**

Meyer Guggenheim, of Philadelphia, who died in Palm Beach of pneumonia recently, aged 78, was another example of the possibilities of youth in the United States. He came to our shores a poor boy; he died leaving $50,000,000 as an inheritance for his children.

M. GUGGENHEIM.

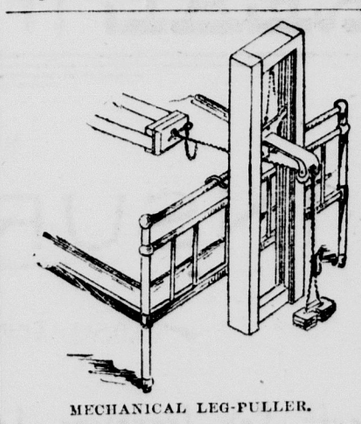
Mr. Guggenheim was a Swiss Hebrew, born in 1827. In 1846 with his family he sailed for America, settling in Philadelphia, then a city of 160,000 people. Young Guggenheim began business selling stove polish. He made a little money and then he tried embroidery. A small store was opened; a larger one followed. In the meantime he took hold of mining in Colorado, being one of the first to enter this field. He was very successful. Smelting the ore being very expensive, he had a son learn the business, and then he began buying smelters as fast as his profits would permit. In the meantime he made big profits from selling Swiss embroideries, handling only the most expensive kinds. He sold this business out to continue the erection of smelters, several of which were placed in the mining States of the West, in Mexico and in South America. These properties yielded a profit all the way from $4,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year. When the smelting trust was formed Mr. Guggenheim declined to join, but later he did and was chosen president of this very powerful organization.

Deceased was very methodical in his habits and his expenditures. He kept track of his annual expenditures and found to within a very short time ago he had expended $9,300,000. This did not include his gift of $250,000 for an addition to the Jewish Hospital of New York, nor a like sum to a similar institution in Philadelphia.

## MECHANICAL LEG-PULLER.

**Well-Known Device of the Surgeon in Fracture Treatment.**

Occasionally in the surgical treatment of deformities of the limbs, as in cases of fracture, it is necessary to suspend the limb with a weight attached, in order to keep the extension perfect at all times and to prevent, at the same time, any inadvertent or intentional twisting or turning of the limb due to restlessness or fatigue. In most cases the surgeon is compelled to exercise his ingenuity in devising a homemade rig for the purpose, so that the simple arrangement shown in the illustration, which is portable and can be used repeatedly, will come as a boon to the medical fraternity. A simple frame of finished lumber is set up and attached to the foot of the bedstead. A window frame would be as effective as anything else for the purpose. A pulley bracket is attached to this frame, and provision is made for increasing or decreasing the amount of traction applied to the limb by adding additional weights, the pull being transmitted by a rope to the limb in a conveniently shaped pair of splints.



MECHANICAL LEG-PULLER.

## NOTED ARTISTS SING IN STREETS

**Vienna Stage Celebrities Test Public's Judgment of Music.**

A merry quartet of performers made an interesting experiment in the streets of Vienna, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, in order to see with their own eyes how the general public would appreciate the highest artistic talent if it were exhibited in the open street, unannounced and unadorned.

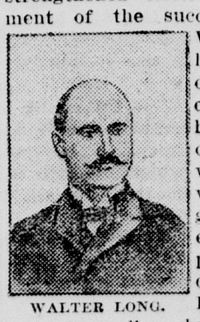
Miss Gerda Walde, prima donna of the Vienna stage; Louis Treumann, the popular comedian of the Carl Theater; Edward Eysler, the composer, and Alfred Deutsch-German, the playwright, arrayed in the garb of ordinary street musicians, made a tour through the principal streets of the city. The composer, Eysler, performed the duties of organ-grinder, while the others sung a repertoire which included such well-known songs as "Geh, Mach Dien Fenster Auf" ("Go, Open Your Window"), "Kussen Ist Keine Sund" ("Kissing Is No Sin") and "Jetzt Spielt's Uns an Tanz" ("Now They Play and Dance for Us").

The incognito of the celebrated band remained undiscovered and the day's "takings" aggregated a paltry 68 kreutzers (about 1 shilling 2 pence), which they laughingly divided among themselves. Their previous doubt as to the ability of the public to judge of the value of art unassisted by theatrical effect have now given way to settled conviction. But, nevertheless, it would have been interesting to find out what the day's takings would have amounted to had the quartet openly announced themselves as the leading lights of the Austrian musical world. Doubtless the man in the street, even in Vienna, does not look for talent in the streets.

## IRELAND'S NEW SECRETARY.

**Representative of Land System Which Is Abhorrent to Irish.**

The Balfour cabinet has not strengthened itself by the appointment of the successor to George Wyndham, who has resigned the chief secretaryship of Ireland. Wyndham resigned because his policy, which favored a wider extension of government powers to the Irish people, was repudiated by the House of Commons as well as by the cabinet, and naturally his successor was selected because of his opposition to such policy. And that is for what Walter Long, the new secretary, essentially stands. He is one of Ireland's absentee landlords and is resolutely opposed to all concessions to Irish feelings. He is a man of mediocre ability, without one atom of distinction of any kind. For a score of years he has sat in parliament, but never did anything to raise his name from the dead level of a commonplace party hack. As an absentee landlord, he stands for a system which has been the bane of Ireland; and as an opponent to all concessions to Ireland he has already invited the hostility of the Irish people. Instead of being a strength he is a weakness to the Balfour ministry, which is rapidly tottering to its fall.



WALTER LONG.

**It Paid to Advertise.**

The most refractory among dumb beasts may sometimes be won by persistent kindness. It is also evident that the obstinate of the human species may be influenced by an assault of humor.

Phil May, the English artist "of most dear memory," had promised to do a colored design for the Christmas number of an illustrated weekly publication. The date fixed on for its delivery passed by, and no design had been forthcoming.

Letters and telegrams were unanswered, and when a messenger was sent to May's house it appeared that he had gone to Paris without leaving any address. This, according to M. A. P., is what happened next:

The publishers were at their wits' end, but one of them, paying a day's visit to Margate, was overjoyed to see May basking in the sunshine by the water. The publisher did not make himself known, but calmly ascertained where May was staying. Then he hired six sandwich men to parade up and down before the artist's window, with boards bearing different legends. This was their tenor:

"What about our Christmas cover?"

"We are waiting for that cover."

It was a delightful reminder, and in a few days the publishers received one of the most brilliant designs May had ever executed.

**Ways and Means.**

The first time Billings married
Was in his salad days;
He loved a maid because, he said,
She had such charming ways.

The second time, grown wiser,
He shunned the social queens,
To a widow's charms laid down his arms—
She had such ample means.
—Cleveland Leader.

No, Cordelia, painting the town red isn't one of the cardinal virtues.

## AWFUL DANGERS FROM FOOD.

**Almost Everything We Eat Condemned as Poisonous.**

There is a society in Manchester called the Manchester Physical Health Culture Society. Sometimes its speakers advocate very sensible modes of living, and at other times their subjects seem to run away with them, says the Lancet. On Nov. 23 a gentleman gave an address chiefly consisting of a wholesale condemnation of most ordinary foods, which he thought were the principal cause of disease. For the ignorance on this subject he considered that the education authorities were morally responsible, because they did not teach hygiene in all the schools.

Salt was the first thing that came under his ban, and he is reported as saying, that "like arsenic, it is an irritant poison," which we must have, but as natural vegetable salt, which is usually boiled out and thrown away, thus drawing a marked distinction between what he calls "organic vegetable salt" and "inorganic mineral salt." The former, he says, enters into chemical combination in the system, while the latter "is merely held in mechanical solution in the blood. When minerals out of the earth, such as salt, soda, lime, iron, phosphorus, sulphur, coal or brimstone, are eaten they clog the system in much the same way that dust and dirt clog and wear out machinery," and he goes on to say that some eminent authorities ascribe cancer to the use of salt, especially when food such as fish, meat, bacon and ham is eaten which has been cured by salt. The idea that salt is the cause of cancer, is, of course, by no means new, and is believed by many as firmly as folks believed fifty or sixty years ago that brandy and salt would cure everything.

He then runs amuck at the use of "fiery spices, as mustard, pepper, ginger, cloves, nutmeg, horseradish, vinegar and pickles," passing on to denounce—we must say quite righly in many cases—the use by manufacturers and venders of food of such substances as borax, boric acid, soda, baking powder, cream of tartar, aniline dyes and sulphate of copper for coloring. Hence the foods in which they are mostly used, as jams, marmalade, jellies, milk, butter, margarine, cheese, potted shrimps, sausages, pies, brawn, polony, cured meat, fish, ham, bacon, and many of the tinned foods ought not to be eaten. "The law ought to forbid these poisons being introduced into the blood."

Of course, the lecturer condemned tea, coffee, cocoa, meat extracts and alcohol as not being foods, but deleterious stimulants which "mortgage our nervous forces." Aerated waters, he says, are generally unwholesome from their containing such preservatives as tartaric and carbonic acids, saccharine, artificial or mineral colorings and flavorings. "The only liquid necessary for man is water." Sugar and all foods containing it are bad, also honey; while dried, crystallized, very sweet fruit, such as dates and figs, are little better.

"Fats are another popular but disease-breeding, death-dealing food. These fats bring on headaches, fevers, colds and general debility, and it is almost impossible to have a fit, a stroke or heart failure without consuming these foods." He does allow that some fat is necessary, but says that it may be obtained from whole wheat, oats, maize, milk, nuts, fish, fowl and flesh from sheep and oxen naturally fed on pasturage, but not from those artificially fattened, like pigs and prize cattle. He, of course, condemns pastry, puddings, cakes, all plain and fancy starchy foods that have any animal or vegetable fat, oil or butter as an ingredient.

At the close of the lecture one of the audience asked anxiously whether the lecturer would tell him what he might eat. "I recommend," he said, "vegetables, rice and salads." "Is that all?" He was assured, however, that a few things were still left that a person over 35 years of age might eat safely.

**Mermaids Growing Scarce.**

The strangest of all strange fish must be the manatee and the dugong. The latter is the mermaid of fabled lore. The dugong live in flocks along the shores of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Manaar, says Field and Stream, where they browse on seaweed and river vegetation.

They are very affectionate in disposition and especially is this shown in the love of the mother for her offspring, which is much stronger than her instinct of self-preservation. The male will not leave the female if she be attacked and instances are on record where the companions of the manatee gathered round and made an effort to withdraw the deadly harpoon.

It is supposed that the rude approach to the human outline observed in the shape of the head of the dugong, the attitude of the mother in clasping her young to her breast with one flipper while swimming with the other, holding both above water and suddenly diving and showing her fish-like tail when alarmed, gave rise to the mermaid myth, first told by the Arab seamen. Jules Verne gives a thrilling description of the capture of a dugong in the Red Sea when its flesh was desired for food. Naturalists tell us that the flesh of the manatee or of the dugong much resembles well-fatted pork of pleasant flavor and is highly esteemed for food. For this reason they were much hunted and are fast becoming extinct.

You never hear a widow accuse a man of being an idiot unless she is in love with him and he is in love with some other woman.

An amiable bachelor says that almost any miss is better than a mile providing she is neither too old nor too young.

## A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

It is a remarkable fact that the three figures which stand out in relief from the background of American history of the time subsequent to the adoption of the constitution — the time that was especially one of statesmanship, in reality a period of preparation for the greater compass of the present—Webster, Clay and Calhoun, should be of so nearly equal magnitude and caliber that it is difficult to claim pre-eminence for any one of them.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Their characteristics were to some extent strikingly similar. Integrity of character, incorruptibility in the public service and absolute sincerity of purpose in affairs of state, distinguished John Caldwell Calhoun to the same extent that they characterized his contemporaries. Webster called him "a Senator of Rome when Rome survived."

The patriotic utterances of Calhoun at the time of the outbreak of the war of 1812 roused the country to defend itself against the second British aggression. After the war, during the administration of Monroe, Calhoun acted as Secretary of War, and to this day the department feels the impress of his genius for organization.

Although some of the measures that Calhoun advocated were considered to be a menace to the existence of the union, it is stated on the best of authority that Calhoun himself simply upheld them because he believed them to be not only constitutional, but also for the best interest of the country, and that had he thought them inimical to the union he would never have defended them. With his high and noble aspirations and his stainless reputation as a patriot there can be no doubt of this.

## RICH HUNT TOY DEER.

**Clarence H. Mackay Installs Unique Hunting Game for His Guests.**

Even in this age of extravagant mechanical contrivances it is doubtful whether any toy has been constructed so unusual and costly as that which Clarence H. Mackay has installed on his estate at Harbor Hill, near Rosslyn, L. I. Shooting galleries, in which figures of rabbits, pigs and lions bob up and disappear to test the aim of sportsmen, long have been familiar to visitors to Coney Island and similar resorts. Mr. Mackay has constructed in the wildest part of his big estate an electric railway to furnish him the same sport on a scale and in a manner that is true to nature.

The railway, which runs in an irregular ellipse and is operated by electricity, is a mile long, and winds erratically in and out among the woods and broken ground. The animal is provided in the shape of a life-sized deer, mounted on a small bogie truck.

At a speed which can be regulated at any pace up to 10 or 12 miles an hour the deer is carried through the woods, and as it appears at the different openings out among the trees along the route of the railway Mr. Mackay and his sporting friends get a chance for just such a quick shot as the hunter in the Maine woods has to reply on to fill his bag.

At the end of the run the truck passes over an automatic switch which shuts off the current and the deer comes to a standstill in a sheltered pit, where a marker is posted. He notes the places where the deer has been hit, telephones by means of a special wire laid down for the purpose the results of his aim to the man with the gun and then as soon as he has pasted a piece of canvas or brown paper over the wounds that have been made is ready to start the deer off again to run the gauntlet of the marksmen a second or a third time.

**The Boiling Point of Water.**

Water boils at different temperatures, according to the elevation above the sea level. In New York water boils practically at 212 degrees Fahrenheit; in Munich, Germany, at 209½ degrees; in the City of Mexico, at 200 degrees, and in the Himalayas, at an elevation of 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, at 180 degrees. These differences are caused by the varying pressure of the atmosphere at these points. In New York the whole weight of the air has to be overcome.

In Mexico, 7,000 feet above the sea, there is 7,000 feet less of atmosphere to be resisted; consequently less heat is required and boiling takes place at a lower temperature.

**A Question.**

Breathes there a tooth so sound and white,
But what some dentist, on first sight,
Would say, with wise reproving frown,
It needs six fillings, bridge and crown?
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**They Were Wise.**

"Who gave the bride away?"

"No one. It wasn't necessary. The assembly was on to her."—Illinois State Journal.

After a mother has lost one baby by death, nothing that her other children do ever makes her impatient.

# THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, in advance | $1 50 |
| Six Months, " | 75 |
| Three Months, " | 40 |

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co Grand and Linden Avenues,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.


The two belts of trees planted eighteen months ago by the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company have more than justified the enterprise and foresight of the company. The trees are already eight to ten feet high, and stretching across the town from the mountains to railroad present two formidable barriers to the sweep of the summer trade winds.

We take especial pleasure in calling the attention of our readers and citizens to the first-class new advertisement of Joe Rosenberg, which appears on our first page. Mr. Rosenberg is a man of enterprise, he sees the future of this town, he is abreast of the times, and as his advertisement is on a liberal scale, so is his stock of goods. His prices, as the reader can see, are real city prices. His store is a credit to our town, and should be recognized as such by our people, and we feel sure will be.

We are glad to see the move for another schoolhouse started. There is one thing we desire to impress upon those having charge of this matter, and that is that they avoid the mistake of too much economy in securing a site. Buy land enough for a big school. You can easily enlarge your building in the future, but it may be impossible to add to your grounds, at any price. Land is comparatively cheap now. In the future it will be dear. A site 300x140, comprising six 50-foot lots, is small. There should be room for a large building and for a playground for a large school. Do not be parsimonious in securing the site.

## BAY SHORE LINE ROAD OBSTRUCTIONS

### Supervisors Further Consider the Question—Attorney Fitzpatrick Appears for the Company.

Monday's session of the Board of Supervisors was enlivened by a discussion between Ed. F. Fitzpatrick, representing the Southern Pacific, and Contractor Erickson, over the alleged impassable condition of the bay shore wagon road by reason of the cut-off building operations now progressing.

At the last meeting the Clerk was directed to write the railroad company calling attention to the numerous tracks laid along and across the road by the contractors, and to ask that the inconvenience to the traveling public be abated.

Answers were received from the S. P. officials and Contractors Erickson and Peterson.

Attorney Fitzpatrick, in addressing the Board, said while the company had no desire to engage in any difficulty with the county, it might be stated at the outset that the law gave them the right to cross any road in building new lines. "This is a gigantic work," he said, "and one of great importance to the people of this county. In view of this it does not seem unreasonable to ask the people to put up with a little inconvenience while the work is in progress."

Supervisor Eikerenkotter said he believed the people of the county were entitled to some consideration and that it was not right for the contractors to take the matter in their own hands and do as they pleased without even asking permission.

Contractor Erickson said he was willing to do what was right, and after furtner discussion it was agreed that he should accompany Attorney Fitzpatrick and Supervisor Eikerenkotter on a trip over the ground, when they could adjust all differences to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The American Bonding Company withdrew from the bond of the Poundmaster of the Third Township on the ground that he was continually engaging in altercations with the people, and his office was declared vacant.

The Clerk was directed to advertise for bids for the sale and removal of the old Court House.

The Board settled the furring dispute between the Architect and Contractor for the new Court House by stipulating that R. I. W. paint should be used, and the cost to be equally divided between them.

Supervisors MacBain, Eikerenkotter and Debenedetti were appointed a committee to visit some of the new buildings in San Francisco to decide as to the color of the marble to be used for wainscoating.

Supervisor McCracken was granted a leave of absence for sixty days.

Ross Bros. were granted permission to excavate Ralston avenue, in Belmont, to put in a sewer for Sanger Pullman.

The streets in the polo field tract purchased by Chas. N. Kirkbride and others were accepted. Also a road near Menlo Park petitioned for by Jas. T. O'Keefe and others.

A number of liquor license applications were presented. All those relating to places now in business were granted, but new ones in excess of the limit of 105 were rejected. Among the rejected list was that of the "Eagle's Rest," near San Bruno. No more applications for new saloons will be received until there shall have been a vacancy in the list of 105 which are authorized in the county.—Leader, San Mateo.

### ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

### RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

**It Will Be Enforced.**

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The May water rate must be paid on or before the last day of May. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of June and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced. *

### NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

### REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

### TO LET.

A fine flat of eight rooms, new, in heart of business district, on Grand avenue. Enquire at Postoffice. tf

### FOR SALE.

Patent Redwood Tank, capacity 6500 gallons. Inquire of M. B. Kellog.

### SHORT ONE DIME IN HIS ACCOUNTS

#### A Los Angeles Dairy Charges Former Driver With Embezzling Ten Cents.

Los Angeles.—Probably the smallest embezzlement charge that was ever made in the courts of Los Angeles was brought before Justice Chambers when Calvan Parker was accused of appropriating 10 cents of the funds of the Glenholly Dairy Company.

It is alleged by the complainant that Parker, who was employed by the firm as a milk wagon driver, is short in his accounts the sum of 10 cents. A warrant was sworn out by the dairy company charging Parker with embezzlement, and he was arrested. When arraigned before Justice Chambers, Parker pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial. The hearing was set for June 29th and Parker was allowed to go on a bail of $25.

Parker, who is now in business for himself on East Seventh street, declares that his arrest is the result of spite work and a desire on the part of his former employers to injure his business.

### Prelate Dislikes Japan.

Fond du Lac, Wis. — Episcopal Bishop Grafton, at a meeting of the Twilight Club, at which the war in the Far East was discussed, declared himself as follows:

The Japanese are great liars. They are a sensual people and have no idea of the meaning of the judgment day. Russia has a higher feeling and her people are Christians. The Japanese are heathens. I excuse Russia for wanting to occupy Manchuria. Manchuria needs it. I want Russia to win.

Bishop Grafton recently returned from Russia.

### Shot to Death by Posse.

El Paso, Texas.—Wash Parker, a farmer near Weed, Mexico, was murdered for his money while returning from marketing wool, and a posse overtook the murderer in the Sacramento mountains. He proved to be Tom Gentry, a logging camp employe.

## HERE SHE COMES.

—Cincinnati Post.

## FIR TREE AS BELFRY.

### UNIQUE SPIRE OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, TACOMA.

**Little House of Worship Built Around the Hundred-foot Trunk of the Seven-Century-Old Monarch of the Forest—Covered with English Ivy.**

The oldest belfry in the United States, and one of the oddest church towers in the world, is the spire of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the outskirts of Tacoma.

This church supplies also what is perhaps the first case on record in which a congregation selected a belfry and built the rest of the church around it. Although the spire is made entirely of wood, it is now 700 years old, and will probably be standing when many comparatively new iron and steel belfries have been razed.

Forty years ago the pioneers of Tacoma organized a church society. They selected a site for their place of worship in a forest of Douglas fir trees that skirted the shore of Puget Sound

THE OLDEST BELFRY IN AMERICA.

and stretched inward for many miles. Out of these immense, shaggy-barked trees that towered upward for 200 feet without a branch below the upper half, they chose one eight feet in diameter to serve as the steeple.

When the branch-bearing portion of the tree had been cut away to prevent the falling of limbs in case of a storm, there was left a bare trunk nearly 100 feet high. Beside it there was built a plain little structure. The bell was fastened to the tree, and the little church, with its enduring steeple, was complete.

In later years the women of the congregation planted English ivy at the base of the tree, which in time not only shrouded the steeple in a thick green cloak, but crept through the church windows, until finally the inner walls and ceiling were covered. When the roof had become moss grown, St. Peter's formed a picture of sylvan beauty more appreciated by artists who came to know it than by the little congregation itself.

The ivy covering of the steeple was so thick that for years the tones of the bell scarcely penetrated through the leafy blanket. Recently the hindering foliage has been cut away, and the belfry has again become both useful and ornamental.

### ALLOW NO WASTE.

**Secret of Business Success Is Finding a Use for Everything.**

"One of the great secrets of business success lies in avoiding waste," remarked a successful business man the other day. "In this single fact lies the principal reason for the great success of the Armours, the Swifts, the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company and practically every other large and successful industry.

"Take the packing industry as an example. Nothing is allowed to go to waste. The buttons that you wear on your coat are made out of the blood of the cattle, hogs and sheep. Instead of allowing this blood to go to waste it is gathered up, congealed and manufactured into buttons. The hoofs of the cattle are manufactured into combs and brushes. Glue, vaseline and dozens of other by-products are manufactured out of the entrails and other portions of the animals that at one time were allowed to go to waste. At the present time these by-products furnish one of the principal sources of revenue to the beef packing companies.

"Take as another illustration the Standard Oil Company: When this company was first organized the volume of waste in the business of refining oil was enormous. Crude oil was taken and refined and the refined oil was practically the only product. Everything else was allowed to go to waste. The Standard Oil Company, however, began taking this waste and manufacturing it into by-products. It will doubtless be a surprise to many to learn that the company to-day has no less than thirty-two by-products. The revenue derived from the sale of these is enormous. Yet previous to the organization of the Standard Oil Company practicaly all of these by-products went to waste.

"The railroad industry furnishes another illustration: The effort to econmize in small items of expenditure and save waste is the main object in most of the enormous investments that the railroads have made during the last few years. The number of train miles run in 1900 was 856,090,082. It is celar that a saving on each of these train miles, although amounting in itself to but a fraction of a cent, will aggregate an enormous sum when applied to the total number of train miles. For instance, suppose that the railroads of the country are able through improved operation to save the small sum of only 2 cents per train mile. This would be equivalent on the 856,090,082 train miles run in 1900 to a total saving of over $17,000,000. This is equivalent to an annual dividend of 4 per cent on $625,000,000. It is easy to understand how the right man, who can bring about such a small saving in the cost of a train mile, can demand a salary of more than $100,000 a year."—New York Commercial.

### EDITOR, SOLDIER, STATESMAN.

**The Late General Joseph Roswell Hawley, an Able Senator.**

The death of Joseph Roswell Hawley, of Connecticut, removed one of the able men of the United States Senate. He was born at Stewartsville, Richmond County, N. C., October 21, 1826, and graduated at Hamilton College in 1847. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar at Hartford, Conn., and that place had since been his home. He practiced law six and one-half years, and in 1857 became editor of the Hartford Press, which ten years later was consolidated with the Courant and he became editor. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States army as a captain, and at the close of the war he was a brigadier general and brevet major general. In 1866 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and in 1872 was sent to Congress. From the House of Representatives he went to the Senate in 1881, being continuously re-elected until this winter, when ill-health removed him from the list of available candidates.

J. S. HAWLEY.

He was at the head of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, was a trustee of Hamilton College, and had received various marks of distinction.

A long-headed farmer tied an empty beer bottle to a fence post along the railroad track. Every time a train passes that way the fireman fires a lump of coal at the bottle, and all winter long, while the rest of the world has been wrestling with the coal famine, this farmer has had plenty of fuel, and to spare.

Is life worth living? It depends altogether on the stomach.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IF YOU WANT

GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.


### Determination.

"Our Willie shows great determination," said the boy's mother.

"Yes?" queried the proud papa.

"Yes. He spent the whole day making soap bubbles and trying to pin one to the wall."—Philadelphia Ledger.


ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:

To save all he can.

To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protcet and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

AGENT

HAMBURG-BREMEN,

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,

Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

## TOWN NEWS

Plenty doing.

Baden breezes.

Town growing.

Air in moton is wholesome.

The builders are all busy.

Go to J. L. Debenedetti's for fancy groceries.

A gilt edge investment—South San Francisco real estate.

Our merchants are waking up. See our business ads this week.

Remember the entertainment at Guild Hall next Wednesday.

J. T. O'Connor was laid up a couple of days this week with a cold.

Did you see our new ad?
J. L. Debenedetti.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Nuhlman have removed from our town to Reno, Nev.

The Pocahontas Lodge will give a ball at this place a week from tonight.

For a plate of choice ice cream, come to the Guild social next Wednesday evening.

Born—In this town, Tuesday, May 2, 1905, to the wife of William Schmidt, a son.

Mr. W. A. Ruth has resigned his position as superintendent of the Pacific Jupiter Steel Works.

The ladies of the Guild are sparing no pains to make the social next Wednesday evening a success.

Archie Kincaid Esq., attorney-at-law of Redwood City, was in town Monday on legal business.

Engineer E. N. Brown, with a force of five men, gave the big reservoir a thorough cleaning Sunday.

John Indergand of San Francisco was in town Tuesday looking after his San Bruno avenue property.

Mrs. J. Huber left for St. Helena Thursday, where she will spend some three months with relatives.

Smith Young left Sunday for his old home at Beaumont, Texas, where he will spend a month visiting.

James Nagle Esq. of Nagle & Nagle, attorneys-at-law of San Francisco, was in town Monday on legal business.

Stiletto cutlery to be had at J. L. Debenedetti's store.

Mrs. Du Ray Smith departed for Los Angeles Thursday, where she will spend a month with relatives and friends.

The band boys will give a dance at Halfmoon Bay tonight. A large party from here will accompany the boys to the coastside.

John Montevaldo, who has recently removed from South City to the big city, was here on business several days last week.—Coast Advocate.

A. M. Sylvia will at once erect a five-room cottage on his lot recently purchased in block 101. J. Huber will occupy the building when completed.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.
A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

The ladies of the Guild will give one of their delightful entertainments at Guild Hall next Wednesday evening, May 10th. There will be recitations, readings, music and ice cream.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

Read John Debenedetti's ad in this issue. Mr. Debenedetti is one of our most enterprising merchants and citizens. His stock and store are up-to-date, his prices as low as the same goods can be bought in the city.

The People's Store is our pioneer dry goods house and has a strong claim upon our people, for it has from the first been conducted upon the principle of fair prices and goods worth the money asked for them.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

One of the most severe earthquakes that has been felt here in years occurred at 9:53 o'clock Thursday evening. The vibrations were from west to east, continuing probably a quarter of a second, and a peculiar twisting motion was apparent.—Coast Advocate.

J. L. Debenedetti is strictly in it for builders' hardware.

A. Poolos, a Greek laborer employed at the steel works, had his lower jaw broken in two places Friday by being struck with a cover that was insecurely fastened to the top of a sand blast. Dr. Plymire dressed the wounds of the injured man and ordered him removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

The ladies belonging to the Women's Improvement Club who live on "Nob Hill," on Commercial avenue, are under special obligations to the gentlemen of the Hill for their free and valuable services in beautifying their own and others' premises. It is the cleanest and prettiest spot in the town and stands as an open challenge to the other members of the club or to any others who are not members. We believe in "Make South San Francisco a good place to live in."

The School Trustees held a meeting Tuesday afternoon at the Courtroom, at which Hon. Henry W. Walker of Redwood City was present as attorney and adviser to the Board. The subject of the amount of bonds was discussed and postponed for a final decision to Tuesday of next week, at which time Mr. Walker will be prepared to furnish the Board with a statement showing the total of assessed values within the limits of San Bruno School District. The law limits the amount of bonds to 5 per cent of the assessable property in the District. The amount of bonds to be voted upon will be fixed at Tuesday's meeting, after which the Trustees will lose no time in calling the election. The site for the new schoolhouse will be determined by the people at a meeting to be held for that especial purpose, as the law requires.

### SPRING AILMENTS.

There is an aching and tired feeling; the liver, bowels and kidneys become sluggish and inactive, the digestion impaired, with little or no appetite, no ambition for anything, and a feeling that the whole body and mind needs toning up. The trouble is, that during winter, there has been an accumulation of waste matter in the system. Herbine will remove it, secure to the secretions a right exit, and by its tonic effect, fully restore the wasted tissues and give strength in place of weakness. 50c at W. W. Ayer's Drug Store.

### SCHERHING-NESSIER.

On Saturday evening, April 29, 1905, at St. Anthony Church parlor, in San Francisco, the Rev. Father Placidus officiating, and in accordance with the beautiful and sacred ritual of the Holy Catholic Church, Mr. Carl Scherhing of San Francisco and Miss Mathilda Nessier, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nessier of this town, were joined in the sacred bonds of wedlock.

The bride's dress was of white silk mull; she wore real orange blossoms in her hair and carried a bunch of bride roses. Miss Caroline Nessier, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and wore a white etamine dress. The groom wore a suit of the conventional black. Mr. Emil Nessier, a cousin of the bride, acted as best man to the groom. The flower girls, the Misses Helen and Marianne Greninger, nieces of the groom, wore dresses all pink and each carried a basket of roses and ferns. The wedding supper served at 10 o'clock was an elegant repast.

The handsome groom is an employe in the mirror department of the W. P. Fuller Co. at this place, is a young man of steady habits and held in high esteem by his employers and by all who know him. The fair bride has grown to womanhood in this town, where she has a very large circle of sincere friends, and where she is loved and respected by all who know her.

A very pleasant reception and supper were given the happy bridegroom and bride at the home of the groom's parents, No. 3948 Twenty-fifth street, San Francisco, after the wedding. The evening was spent with music, song and dancing, with jokes, fun, frolic and much merry laughter. Upon their arrival at home from the church, the bridal pair were fairly deluged with showers of rice. The presents were numerous and valuable.

Among the guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Nessier, the Misses Carrie and Mary Nessier, Mr. Herman Nessier, Masters Robert and Walter Nessier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Scherhing, Mr. and Mrs. D. Greninger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Scherhing, Mr. and Mrs. O. Graves, Mr. Jack Scherhing, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Coombes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kruiff, Miss J. Greninger, Miss H. Greninger, Miss M. Greninger, Mrs. Sommer, Mrs. Thayer, Miss E. Sommer, Miss R. Sommer, Mrs. A. Butler, Mrs. Dillman, Miss A. Roener, Miss A. Austin, Miss M. Kampfen, Mr. Emil Nessier, Mr. M. Manners, Mr. Roy Legrand, Mr. J. Munier, Mr. E. Grossdemench, Mr. R. Luders, Mr. A. Neugebauer, Mr. F. Mabeck, Master Eddie Greninger, Master Eugene Greninger and Master Louis Miller.

### KAYLOR-SHEPPARD.

On Sunday last, April 30th, in this town, Justice of the Peace E. E. Cunningham officiating, the marriage of Mr. Bland Kaylor and Miss Blanche Sheppard was duly solemnized. Only a few family friends of the bride and groom were present.

Mr. Kaylor, the good-looking groom, is employed at the Pacific Jupiter Steel Works. He is a native of Maryland, 24 years of age, a young man of intelligence, steady and industrious habits and of a very genial disposition. The petite and pretty bride is but 16 years of age—"sweet sixteen"—and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sheppard of this place. She has always been a favorite among her school companions and is a most estimable young lady. Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor will make their home here and set up housekeeping shortly in one of the Healy cottages. May their life be one long and continued honeymoon.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1905:

Faria, Joe B.; Fuzino, M.; Moore, Fred S.; Nelson, Fred S.; Roberts, Return; Schuster, Mrs. Milton L.; Tardito, Giacomo; Thompson, Sam.

Foreign—Boyle, Nathaniel; Cooper, Albert T.; Deluchi, Emelio; dos Santos, Antonio; Pastori, Gaetano; Peretti, Mrs. S.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

### CURES WHEN DOCTORS FAIL.

Mrs. Frank Chiasson, Patterson, La., writes June 8, 1901: "I had malaria fever in very bad form, was under treatment by doctors, but as soon as I stopped taking their medicine the fever would return. I used a sample bottle of Herbine, found it helped me. Then bought two bottles, which completely cured me. I feel grateful to you for furnishing such a splendid medicine, and can honestly recommend it to those suffering from malaria, as it will surely cure them." Herbine, 50c bottle at W. W. Ayer's Drug Store.

### A CAPITAL IDEA.

The following notice has been issued by Constable Carroll of the First Township and should be adopted generally throughout the County:

Notice is hereby given that teams must not be left standing on the streets of South San Francisco without being tied to a hitching post or otherwise secured; and hereafter in every case where a team is left unsecured and runs away upon the streets of said town the driver of such team will be promptly arrested and a charge of "disturbance of the peace" placed against him.—Leader, San Mateo.

### SPECIAL SERVICE.

The Rev. James O. Lincoln of San Mateo will preach at Grace Church on Sunday morning, May 7th, at 11 o'clock. Holy Communion will also be administered at that service. All are cordially invited and it is hoped that a large congregation will be present.

### FOR THOSE WHO LIVE ON FARMS.

Dr. Bergin, Pana, Ill., writes: "I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment; always recommend it to my friends, as I am confident there is no better made. It is a dandy for burns." Those who live on farms are especially liable to many accidental cuts, burns and bruises, which heal rapidly when Ballard's Snow Liniment is applied. It should always be kept in the house for cases of emergency. 25c, 50c and $1.00 at W. W. Ayer's Drug Store.

### REAL ESTATE NOTES.

C. E. Stahl has purchased lot No. 10 in block No. 94. The adjoining lot is owned by Mr. Braun, a friend of Mr. Stahl. Both gentlemen will erect dwellings at an early date.

A. M. Sylvia has purchased lot No. 38 in block No. 101, adjoining his handsome residence building and will at once erect two neat cottages on this his latest purchase. Mr. Sylvia is the right sort of a man, full of enterprise and far-seeing.

W. J. Martin has purchased lot No. 38 in block No. 78, adjoining his fine residence on upper Grand avenue. This purchase enlarges the spacious grounds of the Martin home.

Mr. S. Lombardi of San Bruno has purchased of the Land and Improvement Company a lot of land near San Bruno Park.

Mrs. Harrington has opened her new hotel for business.

The T. L. Hickey building is in the hands of the painters and plasterers.

The new residence of Mr. E. Hickey will soon be ready for occupancy.

Dr. Plymire has let the contract for his new residence on Grand avenue.

Frank Clawson has begun work on his cottage on Linden avenue.

Mr. Jno. Vaccari's residence is about completed.

Mr. G. W. Holston, the local agent of the Southern Pacific Co., has purchased lot No. 3 in block No. 102, near the corner of Grand and Spruce avenues, and will soon begin the construction of a handsome dwelling thereon for himself and family.

The new dwelling of C. L. Benjamin is enclosed. It is a two-story building and a credit to its builder and to our growing young city.

Mr. Braun has moved his family into his temporary building and will at once begin the erection of a very handsome residence on his lot in block No. 94. Mr. Braun is the pioneer in block 94, but he will soon have neighbors all around him. Braun is all right.

### WORLD WIDE REPUTATION.

White's Cream Vermifuge has achieved a world-wide reputation as being the best of all worm destroyers, and for its tonic influence on weak and unthrifty children, as it neutralizes the acidity or sourness of the stomach, improves their digestion, and assimilation of food, strengthens their nervous system and restores them to the health, vigor and elasticity of spirits natural to childhood. 25c at W. W. Ayer's Drug Store.

### NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.
A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.


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SPECIAL FOR TWO WEEKS

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½ doz. ea. Knives and Forks $4.00
½ doz. Table Spoons . . . . 2.50
½ doz. Tea Spoons . . . . . 1.25

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### MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Offered freely. Market declining and prices now lower.

SHEEP and LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs in adequate supply. Prices steady on sheep; declining on lambs.

HOGS—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 7c; 2nd quality, 6½@7c; Thin Steers, 5½@6c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5½c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, @5c; third Quality, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs, 5⅞c; over 275 to 350 lbs, 5¼@5½c; rough undesirable hogs, 4@4¼c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 5⅝c.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, unshorn, 4 @4¼; No. 1 Ewes, unshorn, 3½@3¾c; shorn sheep, ½@¾c less; Suckling Lambs, $2.50 @$2.75 per head, or 4½@5c gross weight.

CALVES — Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4@4½c; over 250 lbs. 3½@4c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market lower on all grades —First quality steers, 5½@5¾c; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality 4½@5c; thin steers, 4@4½c; first quality cows and heifers, 5c; second quality, 4½c; third quality, 3½@4c.

VEAL—Large, 6@7c; medium, 7½@8c; small, good, 8@8½c.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6½@7c; light, 7@7½c; Heavy Ewes, 5½@6c; Light Ewes, 6@6½c; Suckling Lambs, 9½ @ 10½.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS — Hams, 12¼@12⅝c; picnic hams, 8¾c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 17½c; skin off, 19½c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 15c; light S. C. bacon, 14½c; med. bacon. clear, 11c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 11c; clear, light bacon, 13c; clear ex. light bacon, 13½c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, $12.00; do, hf-bbl, $6.25; Family Beef, bbl, $11.50; hf-bbl, $6.00; Extra Mess, bbl, $11.50; do, hf-bbl, $6.00.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10c; do, light, 10¼c; do, Bellies, 11c; Clear, bbls., $17.50; hf-bbls., $9.00; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls. $5.00; 25-lb. kegs, $2.10; kits, $1.25.

LARD—Prices are ₱ lb:

| | Tcs. | ½-bbls. | 50s. | 20s. | 10s. | 5s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compound | 5¾ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ | 6½ | 6⅞ |
| Cal. pure | 9¾ | 10 | 10 | 10¼ | 10½ | 10⅝ |

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ⅛c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2.40; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s .... ; 1s, .....

PRIMROSE SALAD OIL—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tierces—about 50 gallons | | $ .40 | gallon |
| 5 gallon tins—1 per case | | .45 | " |
| 1 " " | 10 " " | .60 | " |
| ½ " " | 20 " " | .65 | " |
| Quart Bottles | 12 " " | 1.85 | dozen |
| Pint " | 24 " " | 1.00 | " |
| ½ pint " | 36 " " | .85 | " |


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San Mateo, Cal.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED CAPITAL | $200,000.00 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | 100,000.00 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | 50,000.00 |
| SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS | 2,500.00 |

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DIRECTORS:—J. J. Fagan, E. A. Husing, Robert Wisnom, J. H. Coleman, A. P. Giannini, Andrea Sbarboro, Geo. W. Dickie.

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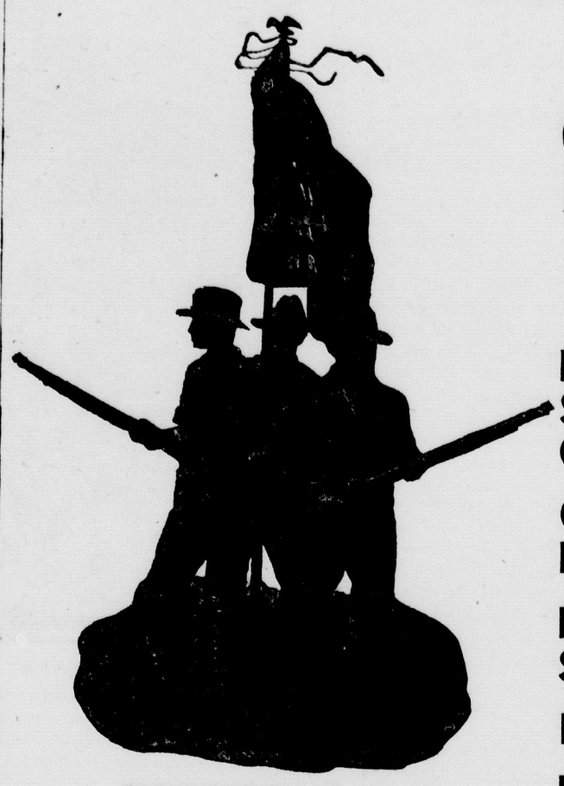
**ATTENTION**



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## THE CRAZY QUILT.

For olden fashions
A lance we tilt,
And pause to honor
The crazy quilt.

This patch with roses
So primly sprigged
Shows Grampa courted
The timely rigged.

That piece of gingham
Will witness keep
Of when Hosea
Began to creep.

Ah, sweet the slumbers
Beneath its fold,
And sweet the dreamings
From days of old.

So here is praising
The bygone reign,
When quilts were crazy
And lives were sane.
—New York Sun.

## *Two Letters.*

JULY 7, 1903.—My Darling—I am so lonesome to-night, dear heart, for you that I cannot sleep, though it is now past one o'clock, so I have just slipped into my dressing gown (the white one with the blue silk down the front) and put on the little white slippers you always say my feet look so pretty in, and am going to write you all that is in my heart.

I am sorry I let you go away alone, and yet, when I come to think of it, sweetheart, I don't believe you urged me very strongly to accompany you. Was it because you thought the journey would tire me, "big man," or was it because you wanted to have a trip alone, as in your bachelor days.

Well, in either case, I am here alone—and lonely—and never wanted you so much before in my life as I do to-night, and somehow I feel sure that you, sweetheart, are just as lonesome for me.

I am quite sure to-night that you are wanting your "little girl" just "dreffful bad"—just as sure as though you were here to tell me your own dear self.

The house all seems so big and empty to-night. I never knew before that one person could make so much difference in a place; but you know, dear heart, that this is the first time I have spent more than a day away from you in all the eighteen months we have been married.

I met Jack to-day, and, as usual, he was full of enthusiasm about some new scheme he is trying to patent. This time it is a "toe-weight." I don't quite understand what it is, but jockeys use it when they ride horses. I suppose it helps to hold them down.

I am so glad I am not married to a man like Jack, though to be sure, he is a dear, good fellow, for I am sure a wife would always come second in his affections, and he would be apt to call her "a neat little filly" or a "high-strung racer," or some other horsey term when he wanted to be particularly affectionate.

I went up to Mr. Reeves' office to-day, as you requested, to ask him to attend to that insurance matter, and, do you know, he quite annoyed me. I always thought him so nice, but, really, I thought him quite commonplace to-day, not to say vulgar.

He joked me about your being away alone, and said he would bet you were having a "roaring old time" in town, and I am afraid I was rather rude to him, for I told him pretty plainly you would be utterly lost without me, and that you were not like some men I know, who could only have a good time when away from home.

I let Sarah go home this morning to stay a few days, and to-night I went down to the kitchen and cooked my own dinner. I rolled up my sleeves and put on a big apron, and I felt just as I used to when we were first married and you did not have all this money, and I had to do all the work in the little flat myself.

Just the same, those were happy days, weren't they, sweetheart? Sometimes I almost wish they would come back again, for I had you more to myself then, and you did not have to be worrying about stocks and bulls and bears and things as you do now.

Do you rememoer the time I made a pie for dinner and put two crusts on it and you ate it and never said a word about it, though I know it must have been awful, for I forgot to put in any milk or eggs either?

Oh! and I must tell you what I did to-day. I am sure you will be pleased. You know your golf suit that had the little hole torn in the knee that you were going to take to the tailor to have mended?

Well, I just felt so lonesome all day that I thought it would comfort me somewhat to busy myself doing something for you. So I mended that hole and, Frank, dear, it looks fine. I did it so neatly, I am sure you will be proud of me when you see it.

I could not find any cloth like the goods, so I cut a little piece our of your cap, because you can get the tailors to make you a new cap or buy a different kind of one.

I am so sleepy now I can hardly keep my eyes open, so I shall say "good-night," sweetheart, and kiss the place on the pillow where your dear head should be and go to sleep.

Bless you, dear one, and bring you home safely to your loving

BESS.

P. S.—Don't be so lonely for me that you will miss having a good time.

July 7, 1903.—My Dear Little Girl—Well, it is after two o'clock, and if I had not promised to write every night before I went to bed I would be tempted to crawl between the sheets and write to-morrow instead.

I have been "doing the town" with Jim, Harry and some other fellows, and I tell you it seemed like old times. I needed an occasional reminder to make me remember that I had been married since I saw the boys last.

Don't think I forgot my little wife, for I thought of you often during the evening and wished you had come with me.

I went to the races to-day and lost twenty-five on Helen of Troy, but it way all sport, and seemed like the days before I met you, when a good horse was the first love of my life.

I am too tired to tell you all about it now, but we had a roaring old time, and kept it up till after one to-night, when I just tore myself away from the rest of the gang.

I hope you saw Reeves to-day about that insurance business. He will arrange things all right, for he's one of the best fellows I know, and has a pretty keen insight into human nature. He can size a man up better than any one else I ever knew.

Well, good night, little girl. I am so dead tired I can't write another line. I will be home in a few days, and I'm afraid it will come hard to settle down to the usual grind after such a glorious time. Your loving husband,

FRANK.

—Illustrated Bits.

## RUSSIA'S NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL LINEVITCH.

General Linevitch finds himself, at the age of 67, commander in chief of the Russian army in Manchuria. He has a notable record as a soldier, and has fought in two continents. Born in 1838 and educated in the military school, he first saw service in the Caucasus from 1859 to 1864, and won his first promotion. In the Russo-Turkish war he again distinguished himself, being decorated with the cross of St. George of the fourth order for marked personal valor. He was severely wounded, however, and at one time his life was despaired of. In 1885 Linevitch was again in the field against the Turcomans, and won a colonelcy for bravery. Six years later he was made a major general, and in 1895 was transferred to the military command of Ussuria, the Russian province immediately north of Korea. When the Boxer rebellion broke out he was sent to aid the allied armies in the relief of Peking, and at that time was instrumental in saving a British detachment that was seriously menaced by the rebels. Then the Czar conferred on him the Order of St. George of the third class, and in a short time he was given command of the First Siberian army, which position he held at the beginning of the war with Japan, and until the arrival of Kuropatkin was commander in chief. At the battle of Mukden he commanded the Russian left center, and, it is said, repelled thirteen consecutive attacks by the Japanese, and managed to withdraw his army with comparatively slight loss. Because of his constant solicitude for their welfare, General Linevitch is greatly beloved by his soldiers. It is alleged that for years a keen rivalry has existed between himself and Kuropatkin.

## BUILDING NEW SETTLEMENTS.

**How a Railroad Gets People to Locate Along Its Line.**

The immigration department of a great railroad is most active and effective. It is, strictly speaking, a department of the future, says a writer in the World To-Day. Its duties are well defined. It must develop the possible resources tributary to the road; it must build new settlements, establish new communities, and bring about new conditions. Its pressing need is people. How does it go about securing them?

The resources of the new line are studied and every possibility is recorded. The district is attractively and truthfully described in a booklet which is distributed through the road's many agencies throughout the country. The newspaper columns are used, or perhaps space in the leading magazines is purchased for the occasion. Printer's ink is used in profusion to scatter the word far and wide. Many roads print their own monthly publication; some issue pretentious magazines; while others publish papers patterned after the farm journals.

Some of the roads fit up portable exhibit cars in which are placed beautiful displays of farm products of all kinds, also samples of precious and other metals from the new district. These exhibits are very alluring to the farmer or investor, attract much attention and are most convincing arguments. Such cars are sent out to all parts of the more thickly settled States and are in charge of thoroughly posted representatives.

Sometimes a lecturer accompanies the exhibit car, giving free stereopticon lectures. The grain is shown growing in the fields; gold and silver are pictured being brought from the mines; and oil is shown gushing high into the air. An appeal is made to the man who is renting a high-priced farm with no prospects of ever owning one of his own. He is told how, in the newer districts, the same corps are grown on land costing less than one-tenth the price of his rented land.

He is awakened to his own possibilities; he sees a chance for his sons to become independent; he is almost convinced, in fact, he cannot resist the arguments and wants to go and see this wonderful Eldorado. His first anxiety is the expense of the trip. His name is sent to the general immigration office; the car has secured its result.

## TRUNK WAS WASHINGTON'S.

**Curious Little Relic Given Him by an Alexandria Silversmith.**

One of the most authentic relics of George Washington that has come to light in recent years has been promised to the National Museum to be added to the collection now there of things connected with the life of the father of his country. This latest and most interesting relic is a small trunk, and, while it is of apparently little intrinsic value, its associations, together with its connection with a story, makes it an exceedingly interesting memento of the immortal Washington. In the days of the revolutionary war the valise was an unknown proposition and travelers were compelled to use either satchels or saddle bags or carry with them small trunks, which bore the suggestive name of "hand trunks." The trunk in question is one of these. It is about 2½ feet long and about 1½ in width. It is made of wood, covered with leather, and the edges are protected with heavy scraps of iron. Over the lock is a small piece of heavy leather bearing the inscription, "G. Washington, Virginia."

This trunk was purchased by E. L. Keese, a Washington attorney, some years ago. It has been stored in a local warehouse for years. In the bottom of the trunk was another relic even more interesting than the trunk itself. It was nothing less than a coffin plate, and engraved upon it in the old-fashioned lettering of the 18th century the inscription, "George Washington, born February 22, 1732; died, December 11, 1798; aged 68 years."

It was found upon inquiry that the plate was made in Alexandria, Va., a quaint old town, about seven miles from Washington before the interment on the family estates at Mount Vernon.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## RUSSIAN HOME LIFE.

**Eating, Sleeping and Smoking Chief Occupation of a Head of a House.**

The daily life of a Russian couple of the wealthier classes is singularly regular and monotonous, varying only with the changing seasons. In summer the lord of the house gets up about 7 o'clock and puts on, with the assistance of his valet de chambre, a simple costume, consisting chiefly of a faded, plentifully stained dressing gown. Having nothing particular to do, he sits down at the open window and looks into the yard.

Toward 9 o'clock tea is announced and he goes into the dining room—a long, narrow apartment, with bare wooden floor and no furniture but a table and chairs. Here he finds his wife with the tea urn before her. In a few minutes the younger children enter the room, kiss their papa's hand and take their places around the table. As this morning meal consists merely of bread and tea it does not last long, and all disperse to their several occupations.

The head of the house begins the labors of the day by resuming his seat at the open window and having his Turkish pipe filled and lighted by a boy whose special function is to keep his master's pipe in order. The housewife spends her morning in a more active way. As soon as the breakfast table has been cleared she goes to the larder, takes stock of the provisions, arranges the meals and gives to the cook the necessary materials with detailed instructions as to how they are to be prepared. The rest of the morning she devotes to her other household duties.

Toward 1 o'clock dinner is announced and Ivanovitch prepares his appetite by swallowing at a gulp a wineglass of home-made bitters. Dinner is the great event of the day. Food is abundant and of good quality, but mushrooms, onions and fat play rather too important a part in the repast, and the whole is prepared with little attention to the recognized principles of hygiene. No sooner has the last dish been removed than a deathlike stillness falls upon the house. It is the time of the after-dinner siesta.

The young folk go into the garden and all the members of the household give way to drowsiness naturally engendered by a heavy meal on a hot summer day. Ivanovitch retires to his own room, from which the flies have been carefully expelled by his pipe bearer. His wife dozes in a big armchair in the sitting room, with a pocket handkerchief spread over her face. The servants snore in the corridor, the garret or the hay shed, and even the old watchdog in the corner of the yard stretches himself out at full length on the shady side of his kennel.

In about two hours the house gradually reawakens, doors begin to creak, the names of the various servants are bawled out in all tones, from bass to falsetto, and footsteps are heard in the yard. Soon a man servant issues from the kitchen, bearing an enormous tea urn, which puffs like a little steam engine. The family assembles for tea.

## BABOONS CAUTIOUS ANIMALS.

**In Spite of Their Great Strength They Are True Conservatives.**

One of the farm boys drew our attention to what seemed little more than a couple of dark specks on the slope of the hills to the right, says a writer in the Youth's Companion, but we could soon see that they were moving, and when they came within half a mile of us we could distinctly recognize them as a herd of baboons.

The boy said he was quite sure they were on their way to the water, but to our surprise they did not make any advance. A quarter of an hour elapsed; half an hour; still no sign of their approach. All at once, as if they had started from the earth by magic, at the open end of the pond, not sixty yards from our place of ambush, stood two huge males.

When or how they got there no one could tell. Probably they had come by a circuitous way through the valley, or it might be that they had crept straight down through the grass. They had certainly eluded our observation.

Being anxious to watch the movements of the animals and to ascertain whether they belonged to the herd playing under the mimosas, I refrained from firing and determined to see what would follow next. Both baboons sprang toward the water, and, leaning down, they drank until they were satisfied. Then, having gravely stretched themselves, they solemnly stalked away on all fours in the direction of the herd. There was little doubt, therefore, that they belonged to the herd and had been sent forward to reconnoiter, for as soon as they got back the entire herd put itself in motion toward the pond.

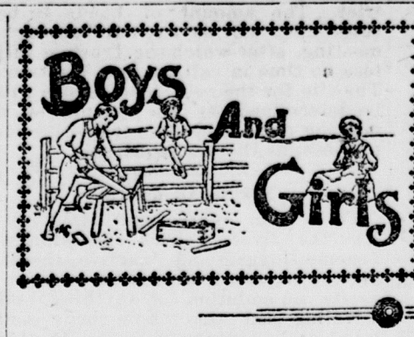
There were mothers taking care of their little ones; there were half-grown animals, the boys and girls of the company. At first only one baboon at a time came to the water's edge, and, having taken its draft, retired to the rest, but when about ten had thus ventured separately, they began to come in small groups, leaving the others rolling and jumping on the sand.

**An Obstinate Stand.**

"The trouble with you," said the musical enthusiast, "is that you do not understand classical music."

"Perhaps," answered Mr. Cumrox. "But I refuse to be regarded as a man of inferior intelligence until I find some one who is competent to prove that he understands it."—Washington Star.

A man can feel in his pockets at any time and bring out a little ball of fuz.




## LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

**That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.**

**Donald's Lie.**

Donald was very unhappy, and there was reason for it. Donald had told a lie to his mother, and he had been put to bed with only bread and milk for supper, and there were warm biscuits and honey for the others. Donald loved warm biscuits, and honey he adored. It seemed like a large-sized punishment.

"Because," he said to Helen, who had slipped upstairs to comfort him a little, "it was such a tiny mite of a lie. I said I came right home from school, and I only stopped to play one mean little game of shinny, and I got beaten at that."

"But it was a lie, just the same, Don."

"Well, I don't care, anyhow. It wasn't big enough for put-to-bed and no-honey both."

"GUESS I'D BETTER STAY AWHILE."

Then he grew a bit confidential. "Say, Helen," he whispered.

"What, Don?"

"We came from heaven in the first place, didn't we?"

"Yes, Don."

"Well, I'm going to ask God to take me back again. I bet they'll play fair up there."

"But, Donny, do you s'pose they'll take you back when you've just told a lie?"

"I—I—dunno, Helen; maybe they won't. Guess I'd better stay a while and get my soul cleaned up."

"I think, if I was you, I'd be sorry a little bit, Don. A lie is worse'n most anything. Don't you 'member that story about Anonymous and Sapphira?"

"They got kilt by a lie, didn't they?"

"Yes, Don."

"Well, Helen, I guess I won't risk going to heaven yet a while. You go down and tell mamma to come up right off. I'm beginning to get sorry."

**Hackey's Sharp Teeth.**

While some children were on their way to school not far from Christiana creek, in New Castle County, Delaware, they found a "ground hackey," or ground squirrel. They put the little captive in a satchel and kept on to the schoolhouse. By and by the children decided to peep into the satchel that they might see what the hackey was doing—whether the prisoner was pining to betake itself to snowy fence corners or whether it was as "snug as a bug in a rug." The satchel was opened; the children put their heads together to take a sly glance within, when, lo, the bag was empty! A hole in the satchel showed how the sharp little teeth of the hackey had set it free.

**Dont's to Boys and Girls.**

Don't talk too much, and try to always say something worth while when you do speak. No greater bore in society than he or she who talks incessantly. Others besides one's self have ideas to advance. Brilliant conversation depends upon intellectual listeners, as well as talkers. Cultivate a low, well-modulated voice, and avoid excitability in speech and manner.

Don't be too egotistical over any unusual talent you may possess, and never call the attention of others to your attainments. Genius is its own standard-bearer and self-praise dims its luster.

Don't be foolish to repeat compliments others have paid you. It is a sure sign of self-vanity and a frivolous mind.

Don't be sloven in your dress. To be well-groomed pronounces the lady and the gentleman and is the greatest recommendation to a young person entering society or business.

**Pictures Drawn in Fire.**

Dissolve saltpeter in cold water till the liquid is completely saturated with it. This can be seen by the fact that bits of the saltpeter will at last refuse to dissolve. Dip a fine brush or pointed stick into the solution and draw the outline of an animal or any other desired figure on a piece of thin paper. Use paper that has no printing on it.

Let the paper dry thoroughly. The picture will be invisible then or almost so. Now hold it flat, light a match, blow it out and touch a part of the drawing with the glowing end.

The saltpeter will catch fire at once, and the tiny flame will burn all along the lines of the drawing, leaving the paper intact.

**A Name that Grew.**

In honor of her Grandma Wynne,
We named the baby Catherine.
At two she was so sweet and pretty,
We called the little darling Kitty
At eight she showed such roguish wit
That we began to call her Kit.
At thirteen she grew tall and weighty,
And then, somehow, we called her Katy.
At sixteen she was more sedate,
And then, of course, we called her Kate.
At eighteen now she tilts her chin,
And signs her name as Katharyn!
—Youth's Companion.

**Quite a Long Wait.**

Little Anna, two years and a half old, was told to pick up a pillow that had dropped on the floor. She tugged away at it with all her tiny strength, but it was too heavy. Looking up at her papa, she said, "I tan't, papa." "Why not, daughter?" he asked. "Too heavy," was the reply. Then a bright thought struck her, and she added, "Wait till I gets big."

## TRICKS OF THE TORNADO.

**Operation of Nature's Death-Dealing Energy Is Described.**

A typical tornado acts as follows: It is a funnel-shaped tube a half-mile high, 6,000 feet in diameter at the top, 100 feet in diameter at the bottom. It travels with a forward motion, covering fifteen to sixty miles an hour. The outer edge of the top revolves at the rate of seven miles an hour; the rim near the bottom of the vortex at 200 miles an hour. In the lower tube is thus produced tremendous centrifugal force, a partial vacuum causing objects in its path to explode and producing a low temperature.

This cold generates the sheath of vapor that makes the funnel visible in the form of a cloud and causes a condensation, producing electric discharges, just as in thunderstorms on a large scale. The tornado's duration may vary from a few minutes to several hours. The wind's great velocity prostrates every obstacle in its path. Its effect is not only to hurl objects before it and to produce an explosive action in its vacuum, but also to lift bodies in a vertical direction.

A velocity as high as 600 miles an hour in the lower tube has been reported. Measurements of some recent tornadoes have been computed by meteorologists. The great waterspout of Aug. 19, 1896, in Vineyard sound, seven and a half miles northeast of Cottage City, Mass., had a tube extending from the cloud to the surface of the sea, a distance of 4,200 feet, was 3,400 feet in diameter at the top, 170 feet at the narrowest part (1,500 feet above the sea) and 250 feet at sea level. It revolved at the rate of fourteen miles an hour at the top and 350 miles an hour at the bottom.

## WHAT MODERN SURGEONS DO.

**Make It Possible for Man to Live with a Hole in His Heart.**

Members of the medical profession have had their attention drawn to the peculiar case of a marine engineer, says the New York Herald's Paris edition, who lived one month with a fissure in the walls of the heart.

At the inquest at Penge it was stated that he fell off an omnibus with his full weight on to his arms. He received internal injuries, and the post-mortem examination showed that a slit in the heart, probably due to the accident, had been gradually extended by the heart's action.

The wonderful skill of modern surgeons has proved that it is possible for a man to live with a hole in his heart. Some time ago, it will be remembered, a remarkable operation was performed upon a male patient in the London hospital, who had been stabbed to the heart in a street brawl. The case was taken in hand the moment the patient entered the hospital, and a metal plate was placed over the heart after it had been sewn up. The man recovered, and is now alive and well, with the metal plate still over his heart. He was recently arrested for burglary and is serving a term of imprisonment. The success of this case was attributed to the fact that his case was attended to almost immediately after the wound was inflicted.

Modern surgeons have learned their share of the lessons of the South African war. Patients were received in the hospitals with the most extraordinary wounds. A soldier entered one of the London hospitals with a wound on his upper lip and another at the bottom of the left shoulder. He said a bullet had entered his mouth when he was lying down and had passed clean through his body, injuring some of the arteries near the heart. The only after-effect he suffers from is a pain in the left arm.

**That Man Next Door.**

Clerk—Revolver? Yes, sir. Six-shooter?

Customer—Yes, I guess that will do. If I can't kill him or at least ruin his cornet in six shots I'll give it up.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Scientists tell us that people should wed their opposites. Perhaps that is why so many people are anxious to marry money.

Some men hustle almost as hard for a job as some women hustle for a husband.

# A HOPELESS FIGHT

It is as impossible to conquer the king of diseases—Contagious Blood Poison—with Mercury and Potash as it would be to conquer the king of the forest in a hand-to-hand encounter, as thousands who have had their health ruined and lives blighted through the use of these minerals will testify. They took the treatment faithfully, only to find when it was left off, the disease returned with more power, combined with the awful effects of these minerals, such as mercurial rheumatism, necrosis of the bones, salivation, inflammation of the stomach and bowels, etc. When the virus of Contagious Blood Poison enters the blood it quickly contaminates every drop of that vital fluid, and every muscle, nerve, tissue and bone becomes affected, and soon the foul symptoms of sore mouth and throat, copper-colored blotches, falling hair and eyebrows, swollen glands, sores, etc., make their appearance. Mercury and Potash can only cover up these evidences for awhile; they cannot cure the disease. S. S. S. has for many years been recognized as a specific for Contagious Blood Poison—a perfect antidote for the deadly virus that is so far-reaching in its effects on the system. S. S. S. does not hide or mask the disease, but so thoroughly and completely cures it that no signs are ever seen again. S. S. S. while eradicating the poison of the disease will drive out any effects of harmful mineral treatment. A reward of $1,000.00 is offered for proof that S. S. S. contains a mineral ingredient of any kind. Treatise with instructions for home treatment and any advice wished, without charge.

**SSS**

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.


### The Main Thing.

"A village client of mine had been trying through me for seven years to collect a claim against the government," said the lawyer, "and at last the claim was allowed and I received a check for $8,000.

"As the man was poor I knew that this would be a great windfall for him and it was with considerable exultation that I put the check in my pocket and started for the house. The man himself was away somewhere, but as his wife answeerd my knock I showed her the check and called out:

"'At last, Mrs. Davis—at last!'

"'What is it?' she asked.

"'The claim has been allowed and here is a check for $8,000.'

"'Yes, I see,' she answered, 'but please don't talk quite so loud or you will wake the baby up!'"

### Cannot Reduce a Rate.

It is stated in Washington, that under the Townsend rate bill, if a rate is fixed by the Commission it cannot be lowered by a railroad. Should an emergency arise calling for a decreased rate, the railroads or shippers would have to appeal again to the Commission, there being no latitude allowed, whatever the circumstances. Hitherto a maximum rate has been the rule, but no such concession is made under the proposed legislation.

### Ore and Fuel.

Pennsylvania, which makes more than half the iron used in the United States, produces less than 2 per cent of the iron ore mined. Ohio, which comes next to Pennsylvania as an ironmaker, mines less than 1 per cent of the total. In both cases the ore is brought to the fuel, and this is the policy in this country. Only in Alabama are the ore and fuel found together.—Scientific American.

### Equine Flesh for Food.

A new city slaughter-house, covering two acres, and to be used for the killing of horses, donkeys, and mules for food, has been opened in Paris with a banquet, at which horse and donkey flesh were the only meats served. It is stated that 25,000 horses, donkeys, and mules are killed annually in Paris for food. The use of their flesh is increasing.

### New Problem.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed the lady. "These servant girl problems are very vexing."

"What now?" asked her husband.

"Why, that Russian girl I hired refuses to wash my kimonos because they are Japanese."

### Edible Cactus.

There are millions of acres of arid land upon the globe, much of it, even with the most persistent irrigation, yielding but scantily, and enormous reaches of it devoid of all growth but the cactus, a foe to man and beast; but Mr. Burbank resolved that he would reclaim it, not by irrigation, though welcoming its aid, but by means of the desert itself—the desert and its cactus, its heat and its sun. So for a period of over ten years he has worked with the utmost persistence and skill until at last he has developed a cactus plant which will convert the desert into a garden. He has made the cactus thornless, taking from its leaves the hard, woody substance, the spicules, so dangerous to animal life. More than this, he has made it adaptable to any climate. It will thrive on the hot desert, but it will grow with marvelous fecundity when irrigated or when planted in a richer soil.

But this is not all of the marvel. He has bred this dreaded scourge of the desert, this pariah among plants, until it has become the producer of a delightful, nutritious food for man and beast—until, in his estimate, considering the unused areas of the world where it will thrive, it will afford food for twice the people now upon the earth.—Century.

### A Lesson in Civilization.

With all our high wages and boasted civilization, says a writer in the Pall Mall Magazine, the fact remains that you will see more wretchedly poor in any of our great cities in a day than you will see in Japan in a lifetime. In other words, you will see no destitution in Japan. Though some are very poor, yet all seem to be well fed, clothed and housed, and are invariably cheerful, and, what is more surprising, invariably clean. There are no paupers in Japan, and therefore no workhouses or poorhouses, though there are many hospitals. Practicaly everyone can earn a living.

### Tells Why.

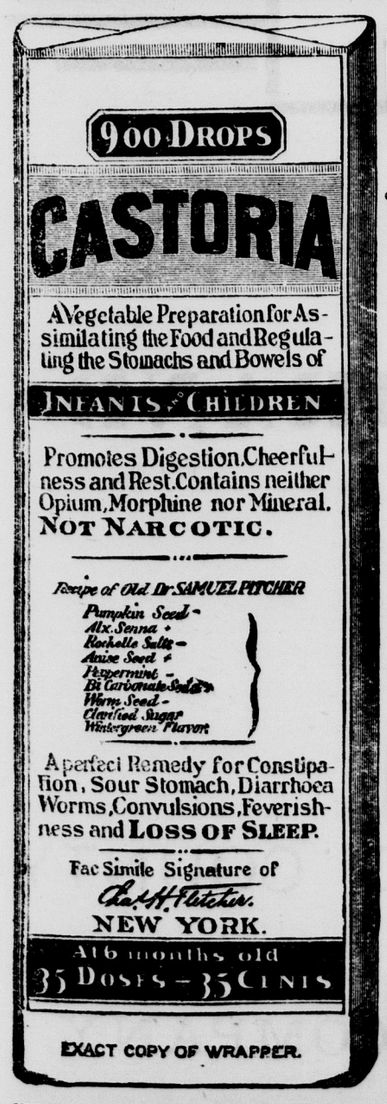
Aunt Julia—Why did you break off your engagement with young Huggins?

Pretty Niece—Because he got a fool notion in his head that I intended to marry him.

### A Slight Misunderstanding.

"Would you like a little bay rum, sir?" asked the barber, addressing the rural victim in his chair.

"Naw, I don's keer fer sich intoxercatin' likers!" replied the old farmer, "but ef yew had a leetle hard cider I wouldn't mind takin' a swig, b'gosh!"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# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Jess—Did you see the ring Jack gave May? Bess—Yes, two years ago.

Briggs—Did Wimpleton marry a girl with a million? Griggs—No, he married a million with a girl.

Bill—Did you have your head shingled when you were a lad? Jill—No, not my head.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I have just spent two weeks at a summer resort." "Sorry, old chap, but I can't lend you any money to-day."

Waiter—Roast beef or cured ham, sir? "Bring me some beef. The last cured ham I ordered here was only convalescent."

He—I suppose Miss de Millions married that poor young artist because she loved him. She—No; because her dearest friend loved him.

Amateur Sportsman—I say, did I hit anything that time Gamekeeper—I think not, sir. There warn't nothing in sight but the birds, sir.—Judge.

The Lawyer—H'm! What makes you think you wish to study to become a lawyer? The Applicant—Well, me folks object to me bein' a burglar.—Judge.

Man Overboard—Help, help! Stranger—Phuy don't yez swim? "I don't know how." "Begorry, ye've got an illgant chance to learn."—New York Weekly.

Her suggestion: He—You know, darling, we cannot live on cheese and kisses. She—Then why not leave the nasty old cheese out?—Lippincott's Magazine.

Firemen rush into a house in response to an alarm of fire—are met by a small boy. Ralph—Say, if the house burns down, don't save my flannels—'cause they scratch me.—Life.

Lena—Fred didn't blow his brains out because you jilted him the other night; he came and prposed to me. Maud—Did he? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way!

Mr. Skinflint—The paper says skirts are to beworn longer than ever! Mrs. Skinflint—Well, you needn't be figgerin' on me wearin' mine any longer. I've worn it five years this fall already.

Some one asked Lincoln how long a man's legs should be. He replied he had not given the subject any thought, but should say they should be long enough to reach from his body to the ground.

"You kin help de cause of honesty a heap," said Uncle Eben, "by preachin' about it, but you kin help it a heap mo' by not danglin' roas' chicken under a hungry man's nose."—Washington Star.

"Billings' wife is a most accomplished woman," remarked the man who sneers. "Indeed!" "Yes; she understands five languages and knows how to keep quiet in all of them."—Washington Star.

"Is your friend a good shot?" "Yes," answered the sportsman after some hesitation. "He never hits any game, but then he never hits any of the people in his hunting party, either."—Washington Star.

Medium—I can tell you about a buried treasure. Patron—Please don't! My husband is always tooting that in my ears. Medium—Does he know anything about a buried treasure? Patron—Yes; his first wife.—Tit-Bits.

"You say he has a visionary and impractical nature? "Yes," answered the girl who is employed in the postoffice; "he is one of those people who write 'Rush' on an envelope instead of putting on a special delivery stamp."—Washington Star.

"The trouble," said the dentist, as he probed away at the aching molar with along, slender intrument, "is evidently due to a dying nerve." "Well," groaned the victim, "it's up to you to treat the dying with a little more respect."—Chicago News.

Young Man—Say, you—er—remember the engagement ring I bought of you yesterday? Jeweler—Yes. What's wrong with it? Young Man—Nothing; but there's something wrong with the girl. Would you mind taking it back and giving me collar buttons for it?

Mrs. Mulgrew—Are ye goin' to sind yer boy Tommy back to school this week? Mrs. O'Dooley—No, indade. Me ambition is to make an aldherman of him phwin he grows up, an' if he got too much eddication he'd be shpoiled for the position intoirely.—Tit-Bits.

"What are you doing here?" said the woman to the tramp, who had got over the wall just in time to escape the bulldog. "Madam," he said, with dignity, "I did intend to request something to eat, but all I ask now is that, in the interests of humanity, you'll feed that dog."

A demonstration: Jim—Dora's father is an awful fresh-air crank. Dick—How do you know? Jim—He turned me right out of the house into the cold air the other evening, and told me that it would be a good deal better for my health to stay there!—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Lionel Brough tells a story of Douglas Jerrold which is not too well known. The wit and a friend were discussing a mutual acquaintance notable for his want of cleanliness. "How comes it," asked the friend, "that So-and-So always has such dirty hands?" "I expect," said Jerrold, "it is owing to his habit of running them over his face!"

### Socks as Money.

Ole Oleson, a "lumber jack," walked into town the other day carrying 1,750 pairs of gloves and mittens, 1,175 pairs of socks and eighty-three pounds of tobacco.

He offered the goods for sale at about one-fourth of their value and was arrested on suspicion. He protested to the police that he came into possession of the goods honestly. When pressed he declared that he won the articles at poker in the lumber woods.

Oleson said he had been in the woods many months. The lumberjacks received no money while in the woods, but were expected to wait until they returned to town for their pay. At the company "store" in the woods the men could get such articles as they desired, however, having them charged against their time. Accordingly, the men used merchandise instead of checks in their games.

Oleson said he played in good luck, and in one game, where socks were the stakes, he won 1,175 pairs of the hosiery on three aces. The other man held a trio of kings.

In a game for mittens, Oleson said, the limit was high, and in three hours of play he had mittens enough to supply a regiment of soldiers.

His story sounded reasonable and he was released to go and "cash in his checks."—Ashland (Wis.) Cor. Minneapolis Tribune.

### Effects of Typewriter.

The invention of the typewriter has given a tremendous impetus to the dictating habit, especially among business men, says the Atlantic Monthly. The more ephemeral literary productions of the day are dictated, sometimes to a stenographer for transcription, and often directly to the machine. In either case the literary effects of the dictation habit are too manifest to need elaboration. The standards of spoken language, which in the days of the past stood out in marked contrast with the terseness and precision of written composition, giving rise to the saying that no good speech ever read well, have crossed over to the printed page.

This means not only greater diffuseness, inevitable with any lessening of the tax on words which the labor of the writing imposes, but it also brings forward the point of view of one who speaks. There is the disposition on the part of the talker to explain as if watching the facial expression of his hearers to see how far they were following.

This attitude is not lost when his audience becomes merely a clicking typewriter. It is no uncommon thing in the typewriting booths at the capitol in Washington to see Congressmen, in dectating letters, use the most vigorous gestures, as if the oratorical methods of persuasion could be transmitted to the printed page.


**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.


Leather waste is no longer wasted. Manufacturers use it in a compressed form instead of iron, to make cogwheels.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Some women are troubled mostly when they cannot find out what troubles their neighbors.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Cellars will breed diseases if you don't watch them.

Improve your health by drinking Miller's Milwaukee Beer. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

A good ripe orange before breakfast is said to be fine for the complexion.

A reward of fame and money awaits him who supplies our needs with something better—as "Old Gilt Edge Whisky." Wichman, Lutgen & Co., 29.41 Battery street, S. F., sole proprietors.

The most brainy of creatures are ants; their brains are larger in proportion to their size than that of any other living beings.


*Pale, Thin, Nervous?*

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine. Sold for over 60 years.

This is the first question your doctor would ask: "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's HAIR VIGOR. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL.



# FAMOUS ATHLETES PAY GLOWING TRIBUTE TO PE-RU-NA

## As a Spring Tonic to Get the System in Good Shape

*John Glenister, Champion Swimmer and Only Athlete to Successfully Swim Through the Michigan Whirlpool Rapids.*

## PE-RU-NA

**Renovates, Regulates, Restores a System Depleted by Catarrh.**

John W. Glenister, of Providence, R. I., champion long distance swimmer of America, has performed notable feats in this country and England. He has used Peruna as a tonic and gives his opinion of it in the following letter:

New York.

The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—"This spring for the first time I have taken two bottles of Peruna, and, as it has done me a great deal of good, I feel as if I ought to say a good word for its worth.

"During the springtime for the last few years, I have taken several kinds of spring tonics, and have never received any benefit whatever. This year, through the advice of a friend, I have tried Peruna and it has given satisfaction.

"I advise all athletes who are about to go in training to try a bottle, for it certainly gets the system in good shape." Yours truly,

JOHN W. GLENISTER.

ATHLETES realize the importance of keeping in good bodily trim.

The digestion must be good, the circulation perfect, sleep regular and enough of it.

If the slightest catarrhal condition of lungs or stomach is allowed to remain, neither digestion nor sleep will be strength-sustaining.

**Those who lead very active lives, like athletes, with good muscular development, find the spring months especially trying.**

Athletes everywhere praise Peruna because they, of all men, appreciate the value of a tonic that dispels physical depression.

**The vocation of some men may allow them to endure the depressing feelings incident to spring weather, but the athlete must never allow himself to get "under the weather."**

He must keep in the "pink of condition" all the time.

In order to do this he must avail himself of a spring tonic upon which he can rely.

**Therefore athletes are especially friendly toward Peruna.**

**Peruna never fails them.**


### Evidently.

Green—They say Rockefeller is going to build a house that will cost $50,000,000.

Brown—Well, I suppose that estimate includes the plumbing.


**VACATION 1905**

is now ready for distribution. "Vacation" is issued annually by the California Northwestern Railway, the Picturesque Route of California, and is the standard publication on the Pacific Coast for information regarding mineral spring resorts, country homes and farms where summer boarders are taken, and select camping spots.

This year's edition "Vacation 1905" contains 200 pages, beautifully illustrated, and is complete in its detailed information as to location, accommodations, attractions, etc., with terms from $7.00 per week up. To be had at Ticket Offices, 650 Market street (Chronicle Building), and Tiburon Ferry, foot of Market street; General Office, Mutual Life Building, corner of Sansome and California streets, San Francisco. Applications by mail will receive immediate response. Jas. L. Frazier, General Manager; R. X. Ryan, General Passenger Agent.


A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as a slight recompense for the trouble they have had in rearing her.


**FITS** permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.


Some candidates wear themselves out so completely running for office that they are unable to work any when elected.


VERY FEW, IF ANY, CIGARS SOLD AT 5 CENTS, COST AS MUCH TO MANUFACTURE, OR COST THE DEALER AS MUCH AS

# "CREMO"

IF THE DEALER TRIES TO SELL YOU SOME OTHER

ASK YOURSELF WHY?

# THE Keeley Cure

Donohoe Bldg. Cor. Market and Taylor Sts.

Alcoholism and drug addictions successfully treated. We invite the investigation of anyone having friends bound by these habits.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE SAN FRANCISCO


The joys we expect are not so bright, nor the troubles so dark, as we fancy they will be.—Charles Reade.


# HOTEL NETHERLAND

300 Outside Rooms on European Plan.

San Francisco's newest, most central and modern hotel. One block from principal theatres. Steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights and long distance telephone in every room. Unquestionably the best moderate priced hotel on the Pacific Coast.

J. S. Young & Sons Proprietors. (Formerly of Russ House.)

Junction of Market and Turk Streets

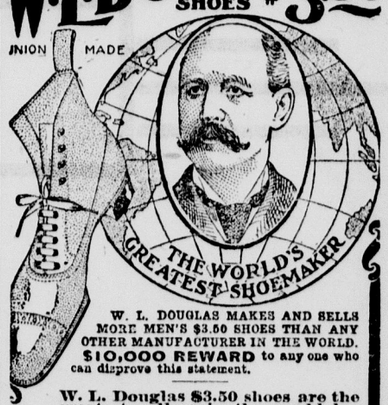
Main Entrance: 18 Turk St.

Take any Market St. Car to Turk St.

Rooms 75c per day and up.



# W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50




W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

***"The Best I Ever Wore."***

*"I write to say that I have worn your $3.50 shoes for the past five years, and find them the best I ever wore."—Rev. Frank T. Ripley, 608 East Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.*

**Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.**

*W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest patent leather produced.*

***Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.***

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25 cents extra prepays delivery.

If you desire further information, *write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.*

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER





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Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

**202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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